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Part One
Pages 1-8

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SENATOR QUAY HAS WON

He Has Seven More than Half of All the Delegates.

THE OPPOSITION IS STILL HOPEFUL

Chairman Gilkeson Gets Possession of Convention Hall and Prepares to Resist the Quay Followers.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—"I have won this fight, for without the contestants I have more than a majority of the delegates to the State Convention to-morrow." Thus spoke Senator Quay to-night after the caucus of the Quay delegates had been held in the Board of Trade rooms. As there are 289 delegates in the convention, 145 necessarily being a majority, it is evident that the Senator's claim is well founded, and that the most bitter fight that has ever been waged in the ranks of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, with Senator Quay on one side and Gov. Hastings and State Chairman Gilkeson on the other, is at an end.

The friends of Senator Quay packed the Board of Trade rooms, where the caucus was held with open doors. Lieut. Gov. Lyon called the gathering to order and nominated State Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia for Chairman of the caucus. Mr. Penrose, who is one of Senator Quay's most ardent supporters, was chosen with a "hurrah," and he made a brief speech thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him.

Ex-State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper of Delaware County, who is acting as Temporary Chairman of the State Committee, Chairman Gilkeson having refused to preside, then moved that a committee of two be appointed to invite Senator Quay to attend the caucus. The delegates agreed to this, amid much enthusiasm, and Messrs. Phillips of Schuylkill and Thompson of Warren were selected to escort the Senator to the hall. The Senator was received with great enthusiasm, and was formally presented to the caucus by Chairman Penrose. Mr. Quay addressed the caucus as follows:

I understand that a clear majority of the delegates elected to the State Convention are present. In that case the fight that has been convulsing the State of Pennsylvania for two months is settled. It was a fair fight and in the interest of pure government. It was a gallant fight against heavy odds, but the next time you will win by an overwhelming majority, as the people are with you.

A caucus of the administration delegates was also held to-night in the Supreme Court Chamber, but it was very brief and no estimate of the strength of the anti-Quay faction as there developed was given out.

The convention, which, besides electing a State Chairman by direct vote of the delegates, will also choose a State Treasurer and six Superior Court Judgeship candidates, will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The administration forces are now in possession of the Opera House, the regular meeting place, and whether the State Committee, a majority of whose 121 members are favorable to Quay, will decide to hold the convention elsewhere had not been determined up to midnight. The Quay followers argue that, as they have a majority of the delegates, it matters not where in Harrisburg the convention is held.

Harrisburg has been in a turmoil to-night, the like of which was never before known. There have been many turbulent political conventions in the capital of the Keystone State, but the crowds which have been assembling since Sunday as a preliminary to the Republican State Convention to-morrow far exceed in numbers and in boisterousness any gathering that has ever been here. The streets are filled with marching clubs and brass bands, and buildings of all kinds are profusely decorated. There are several thousand more persons in the city than can possibly be accommodated with sleeping quarters to-night, and, as the weather is misty, the outlook for the comfort of the crowds of "rooters" is not.

One of the largest squads that paraded the streets until long after midnight was the Luzerne delegation, which is here in the interest of Charles E. Rice of that county, the presiding Judge of the new Superior Court, a candidate for renomination. The marchers of the many clubs respectively shout "Quay" and "Hastings," and the representation for each faction is about equal.

Chairman Gilkeson, who refuses to act with the majority of the 121 members of the State Committee in the preparation of a roll of delegates, the majority being Quay adherents, to-day secured possession of the Opera House from a theatrical company that was billed to appear there to-night, and late this afternoon placed sixty or more ablebodied men in the building to hold it against the enemy. These guardians will "hold the fort" all night, and should the Quay forces attempt to secure an entrance during the night there will surely be trouble.

One of the incidents of the day was the report that Delegate Quigley of Delaware County, who, with the other delegates from that county, was instructed for Quay, called on Gov. Hastings this afternoon and announced that "It was all right." It is rumored that the Hastings faction induced Mr. Quigley to change his support from Quay to Gilkeson. Mr. Quigley has not been seen to verify or deny the report, but Congressman Robinson, an ardent Quay supporter, and the head of the Delaware County delegation, is said to have Quigley's credentials as a delegate in his possession and to have refused to deliver them to the delegate in question.

In the event of a break in the make-up of the Superior Court slate, six candidates for which will be nominated to-morrow, the seventh member of the court being of the minority party, it is said a new slate may contain these names: Judge John Stewart, Franklin; Samuel E. Davenport, Erie; Judge Pennypacker, Philadelphia; Judge Rice, Luzerne; George B. Orlady, Huntingdon, and Judge Wickham, Beaver.

In all the turmoil and bustle, there is one candidate who is sure to win, and that is Benjamin J. Haywood of Mercer, who wants to be the candidate for State Treasurer, and who will be nominated. He was at his headquarters for the first time this morning.

The State Committee, of which ex-State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper of Delaware County was yesterday chosen temporary Chairman, met at 11 o'clock this morning in the quarters originally engaged by Chairman Gilkeson. Seventy-eight members were present.

Temporary Chairman Cooper called for the report of the Sub-Committee on Credentials, and Lieut. Gov. Lyon, Chairman of the committee, reported in favor of the Quay delegates in the First and Fifth Wards of Philadelphia, and the delegate favorable to Quay in Wyoming County. Progress was reported and leave asked to sit again with respect to the Northumberland and other contested delegations. The report was adopted, and the State Committee met again at 11 o'clock to-night to hear the final report on credentials.

With respect to the Philadelphia contests, the committee found that Delegates Beyerlein, Deputy, Gray, and Fulmer, the Quay men, carried 29 divisions of the First Ward, and Senator Becker carried 14 of the 18 divisions in the Fifth Ward. As to the Wyoming County contest, the committee found that R. P. Northrop, the Hastings delegate, was chosen at a convention called last January to fill a vacancy, and this was in violation of a long-standing rule of the party, which provides that delegates to State Conventions must not be elected more than six months before the meeting of the convention.

COLORED MEN HAVE ORGANIZED

Want a Share of the Republican Patronage—Brookfield Man at the Head of the Organization.

More than 100 colored citizens of New-York, who have determined to obtain if possible from the Republican Party what they deem to be their share of patronage, met last evening at the clubhouse of the Society of the Sons of New-York, 153 West Fifty-third Street, and formed a permanent county Republican organization.

Charles F. Butler was elected President of the organization. Alfred Christian was elected First Vice President; Caleb A. Simms, Second Vice President, and Joseph S. Handley, Secretary. The contest for the office of President was close between Mr. Butler and Samuel Moran.

The meeting last evening was called by a committee of 100, appointed to take measures toward forming an organization that would represent the colored voters in this city. There has been a popular feeling among colored citizens that they were not getting from the Republican Party such political rewards as their support has warranted. Therefore, as they expressed it last evening, they determined to have an organization of their own that should be strong enough to make itself felt in political affairs.

The meeting was called to order by Alfred Christian, who was Chairman of the county colored organization of last year. Samuel Moran, who has been one of the leaders in the movement to perfect a permanent county organization, made a speech, in which he explained the object of the meeting. He said that colored voters thus far had been carried on the shoulders of white voters and it was time the colored citizens ceased to depend on others. Mr. Moran thought that a permanent organization with 1,900 colored voters behind it would not be ignored.

There were many other speeches, and the voting for officers did not begin until 10 o'clock, and it was nearly midnight before the meeting closed. Excitement ran high at times, and the Sergeant at Arms had difficulty in preserving order.

The business of the new organization will be transacted by an Executive Committee composed of one delegate from each Assembly district. It was said that Samuel Moran of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District would be made Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Charles F. Butler, who was elected President of the permanent county organization, has been a member of the County Committee from the Twenty-first Assembly District for the past six years. He is known as a strong Brookfield man.

A NEW STAR FOR THE NATIONAL FLAG

Ordered by Secretary Lamont to Represent the State of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Another star, the forty-fifth, is to be added to the flag. The new star will represent Utah, and the order for its addition to the National colors was issued by Secretary Lamont today. The star will be placed to the right of the fourth row from the top.

The order for the addition of the star is accompanied by one changing the size of the colors. Heretofore, the standard has been 6 feet by 3. The new order makes the regulation size 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 4 inches. The order provides for the new colors to be issued to all infantry, artillery, and the battalions of engineers, and also for new standards for all cavalry. The new flags will be very handsome. They are to be made of the finest American silk, and their cost will be quite considerable.

Utah will not attain Statehood until the 4th day of next July, but all the flags hereafter contracted for and issued will contain the star heralding the admission of that Territory into the Union of States.

New-Jersey Forest Fires Out.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—The great forest fires which were burning south of this place are out. They were stopped this morning by the heavy rain, and the farmers and townsmen who for two weeks have been fighting the fires in relays night and day were all called on duty at once. They united their efforts. The unburned section into which the fire was headed this morning gave them a vantage ground, because it was damp and the flames burned slowly and in some sections only smoldered, as the heat from the fire behind dried out the stuff on the ground. By evening the last sparks appeared to have been extinguished, but a patrol is maintained to quench any stray sparks that may be fanned into life by the wind. Six square miles of pine forest and cranberry bog were burned over in the course of the fire. The loss is hard to estimate.

Assembly Committee on Good Roads.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The Assembly Committee on Good Roads met in the Supervisors' chamber this morning to consider the question of country roads. Chairman Higbie presided and explained that the committee's efforts were directed to telling the Supervisors what they had found regarding the road systems of other States, and also to ascertain how the affairs were conducted in Erie County. Gen. Le Roy Stone, Chief of the Department of Road Inquiry, delivered an address upon the subject of roads. He said that New-York did not have the worst roads, but the greatest variety of bad roads. Several Supervisors explained how the roads in their districts were maintained and suggestions for their improvement were offered.

Small Bills to be Provided.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Acting United States Treasurer Meline to-day sent this notice to the Assistant United States Treasurer at New-York:

"For deposits of gold coin or United States notes in sums of $500 or any multiple thereof, made with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, like sums of paper currency (less charges for transportation at bankers' express rates) of the denominations of $5, $10, and $20, or of the denominations of $1 and $2, if available at the time of application, will be sent by express, to the order of the depositor, from the Treasury at Washington. For deposits made early in the day the remittance will go forward the same day."

Cotton Men to Meet at Atlanta.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The Manufacturers' Record is informed that the October semi-annual meeting of the New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga. The question was decided by a mail vote, which has just been taken. The association has a membership of 400 and represents every leading cotton manufacturing enterprise in New-England. The aggregate capital represented by the members of the association is upwards of $300,000,000.

Bank Trustee Removed by the Court.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—W. H. Campbell has been removed by Judge McNeill of the Insolvency Court from his position as Trustee of the Commercial National Bank. The complainants were stockholders and creditors of the bank, who alleged that Campbell had interests adverse to theirs as Cashier and Director of the bank. The Union Savings Bank and Trust Company is left sole Trustee.

Plate-Glass Factory Starts Up.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 27.—A big force of men was put to work to-day in the plant of the newly organized American Plate Glass Company at Alexandria. By Sept. 1 the entire factory will be in operation, with 1,500 men. The plant at New-Albany will be started late in September.

Capt. Black to Go to Washington.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 27.—Capt. William M. Black, Company C, Battalion of Engineers, who has been order to the station at Washington, was relieved from duty here at reveille yesterday. He will proceed to Washington in a few days.

NO TRACE OF MR. INMAN

A Reward Offered for the Recovery of the Yachtsman's Body.

SOME FRIENDS STILL HOPEFUL

Miss Prentis Blames the Perseus for the Collision with the Adelaide—Statements by the Captains.

No news had been received up to a late hour last night of Robert W. Inman, the young cotton broker, and cousin of John H. Inman, who has been missing since Monday evening, when his auxiliary steam sloop yacht Adelaide was in collision with the Perseus of the Iron Steamboat Company off Bay Ridge, L. I.

Some of Mr. Inman's friends telegraphed to many points, thinking he might have been picked up by a passing vessel, and landed a long distance from the scene of the accident, but received no encouragement in answer to their inquiries.

Other friends believe he was drowned. If he had swam ashore or been picked up by an outgoing vessel they think he would have found some way of communicating with them.

At the office of Inman, Swann & Co. yesterday nothing had been heard from the missing man. Bernard S. Clark, who is in charge of the office during the absence in Europe of John H. Inman, the senior member of the firm, has offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of young Mr. Inman's body, being convinced that he is drowned.

According to the statement made to a reporter for The New-York Times by Miss Caroline Prentis of New-London, Conn., who was Mr. Inman's guest on the boat, the young man was the first one to leave the yacht, jumping overboard before his boat was struck. She says he was a good swimmer, and she thinks that he was struck and disabled by the paddlewheel of the Iron Steamboat, and drowned. All the other persons on the yacht are accounted for.

The party on the Adelaide consisted of Miss Caroline Prentis, who had joined the party at the invitation of Mr. Inman; Miss Maud Norton, who boards with Mrs. George T. Evans, at 138 West Forty-ninth Street; Gilbert T. Sutton of 244 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Mr. Inman. The yacht was in charge of Capt. Jacobs, who had to assist him Herbert L. Dorne, a young sailor; Lafayette Jacques, a lad, and a steward named Ruhlman.

The yacht started from the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, this city, on Monday evening, the destination of the party being Bath Beach, L. I. They intended to attend a benefit performance there, and then return to the city. Everything went well until the yacht was off Bay Ridge, headed toward the Staten Island shore. Then came the collision. This was between 7:30 and 8 o'clock P. M.

The yacht had her lights burning when the Perseus appeared on her way from Coney Island to the city, and those on board supposed the steamboat would cross the yacht's stern, the latter having the right of way. Mr. Inman was standing in the companionway and saw that a collision was inevitable. He called to Capt. Jacobs, who was steering, "She will run us down."

Jacobs shouted back: "I can't help it if they do. I've got to keep my course."

Then Mr. Inman jumped overboard. Capt. Jacobs was not alarmed at this, because he knew that Mr. Inman was an excellent swimmer, and the shore was then only about 500 yards away.

Nothing was seen of Mr. Inman after he plunged into the water. His cap was found floating near the scene of the accident, but no other trace of the missing man was found.

When the boats came into collision the Adelaide was damaged about amidships, the roof of her cabin being torn off and some of the rigging carried away. The yacht heeled over, but did not capsize. Miss Norton started to jump overboard, but was prevented by Dorne, who caught the hawser on the bow of the Perseus and dragged the young woman on board the steamboat.

Miss Prentis, who is a good swimmer, jumped overboard, and she was followed by Mr. Sutton, also a strong swimmer. In the confusion Mr. Sutton mistook Miss Prentis for Miss Norton, who could not swim. He plunged in after her. Miss Prentis and Sutton were rescued from the water by the hands of a fishing smack, and, after being cared for, were taken on board the Adelaide to the house of the Atlantic Yacht Club, where they were properly cared for. Later they came back to the city, arriving here about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Miss Prentis called yesterday afternoon at the office of Inman, Swann & Co. for the purpose of making a statement in correction of the many contradictory stories which were printed in the evening papers. She was accompanied by Francis Hegeman Sutton, a cousin of Gilbert T. Sutton, who was Miss Norton's escort on the yacht. Mr. Sutton is a friend of Mr. Inman.

Miss Prentis, who was still suffering from the effects of the shock and exposure, said:

"The Adelaide left the landing of the Columbia Yacht Club at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street between 5 and 6 o'clock Monday evening for a sail to Bath Beach. There were on board, besides the Captain and crew, Gilbert T. Sutton, Miss Maud Norton of 138 West Forty-ninth Street, Mr. Inman, and myself. I live in New-London, Conn., and formed the acquaintance of Mr. Inman there. It was on his invitation that I joined the party. It was the original intention to start much earlier, but Mr. Sutton was detained down town, and we waited for him.

"Almost the first thing we did after we started was to light the yacht's lights, and I am sure they were all burning when we were struck. We went along all right until we were off Bay Ridge. About 7:15 P. M. Mr. Inman had shut off the engine, as there appeared to be wind enough to make the Bath Beach landing without its aid. It was 7:30 o'clock when Mr. Inman started to go down the companionway to order the steward to serve dinner. The Perseus then loomed up, coming straight for us. Mr. Inman shouted, but the people on the big boat did not seem to pay any attention to us. The steamboat did not appear to slacken speed nor to change its course, and it struck us amidships.

"Mr. Inman jumped overboard before the steamboat struck us. Miss Norton was dragged aboard the Perseus. I jumped overboard. As I went overboard I heard Mr. Sutton say: 'Maud, don't jump.' Then he sprang into the water after me, evidently mistaking me for Miss Norton, who cannot swim. We paddled about in the water, keeping afloat until we were picked up by a yawl from a fishing smack. We found the small boat of the Adelaide overturned, and near it I found Mr. Inman's cap. I

Continued on Page 2.

ARCHITECT MITCHELL SERIOUSLY HURT

Fell Through a Hole in a Floor and May Not Live.

David Mitchell, twenty-four years old, of 154 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, an architect employed by McKim, Mead & White, was engaged superintending the remodeling of one of the Columbia Buildings, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he fell through a hole in the second floor to the floor below, a distance of twenty feet.

He sustained concussion of the brain, cerebral hemorrhage, and a fracture of the right arm. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital in an unconscious condition, and it is believed that he cannot recover.

The injured man is a son of the Rev. Dr. Mitchell of Jersey City.

Now, If She Had Worn Bloomers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Miss Mamie Clark of Buffalo, who is visiting friends in this city, met with an accident on North Clinton Street this morning that resulted in torn garments and serious bruises. Miss Clark, who is an expert bicycle rider, took her feet off the pedals and coasted down Central Avenue just off Clinton Street. She lost her balance, and was thrown to the pavement, her wrist striking the curbstone. The chain of the wheel caught in her parted skirts, and tore them badly. She was unable to walk, and was taken to her friends' home in a carriage.

1,300 Lamps for Mrs. Shepard.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Sing Sing Electric Light Company is enlarging its plant by putting in an additional boiler, a new engine and dynamo. This is done for the purpose of supplying light to the mansion of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, at Scarborough. The company has a contract to supply 1,700 lights, 1,300 of which will be in the mansion. The wire to Scarborough will have a capacity for supplying 2,500 lights at a voltage of 2,000.

Horse Killed, Driver Unhurt.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—S. M. Cadmus of Bayonne came to this city this afternoon in a light wagon. While driving through Gregory Street his wagon was struck by trolley car 26 of the Erie Street line and demolished. The horse was so badly injured that a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals officer shot it to end its misery. Mr. Cadmus was not hurt.

Bids for Pier Repairs.

President Edward C. O'Brien of the Dock Board returned yesterday to his duties after a six weeks' vacation, most of which was spent on Lake Champlain.

Several small bids were opened yesterday for repairing piers and dredging in the North and East Rivers. These were all small jobs. The board will not meet again until next week.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT'S DILEMMA

His Washington Residence Stripped of Its Furnishings—Serious Irregularities Alleged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—John I. Davenport, formerly Supervisor of Elections in New-York City, has been for two years or more the tenant of a fine house at 1448 Wyoming Avenue, Washington Heights, which has all the fittings and appointments of a luxurious home.

During Mr. Davenport's absence from Washington last Saturday night a constable, accompanied by a deputy, gained entrance to the house by a second-story window, and took possession of the valuable personal effects with which the rooms were filled.

This was the outcome of an action brought by Thomas J. Fisher, a real estate agent, who got judgment for an unpaid rent bill of $600 in Justice O'Neil's court.

When the Constable went to Mr. Davenport's house Saturday evening, he found all the lower doors and windows fastened, so he and his deputy effected an entrance by a rainwater pipe and a second-story window.

They had not proceeded far when they encountered Douglas B. Thompson, Mr. Davenport's ward, a young man well known in Washington social circles.

Mr. Thompson, on seeing the officers, ordered them from the house, but was soon assured of their right to be there. The Constable remained in possession until yesterday noon, when a squad of deputies, with three large express wagons, appeared. The wagons were quickly loaded and their freight taken to a storehouse. A second trip was made, and three more loads were taken away.

The value of all this property can hardly be told, but as Mr. Thompson said the furnishings of the house were worth fully $60,000, and as it was pretty well stripped of all that was portable, some idea of the extent of the levy may be gained.

The constable seems to have been greatly dazzled by the scenes of magnificence which he encountered, and tells of stands of antique arms, Oriental rugs and carpets, bronzes and statuary, to say nothing of the well-stocked wine cellar, which he discovered.

Assistant District Attorney Richardson, who is a part owner of the house which Mr. Davenport leased, said to a reporter that he would not have adopted such harsh measures had not Davenport proved so unreliable. He said Mr. Davenport owed money to a great number of people, including his servants, none of whom could collect anything. He was in the habit of giving checks on banks where he had no funds, and then writing letters explaining the transaction and asking further time.

There are others in Washington who accuse Mr. Davenport of financial irregularities, and numerous small checks which he had drawn on New-York banks are said to have been returned dishonored. The owners of the Wyoming Avenue house say that all that remains in it now is the property of Mr. Thompson, and if he does not remove it at once it will be put on the sidewalk.

Mr. Thompson says Mr. Davenport is in New-York, and will return at once. In the meantime he expresses the utmost confidence in his guardian, and does not doubt his probity for a second. Further disclosures will, it is said, be made, and sensational news is promised.

TRAMP STOPPED THE TRAIN

Switchman Saved His Life Sending the Local upon Another Track on the Hudson River Road.

After the north-bound local train on the Hudson River Railroad left Morris Heights at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning the passengers were suddenly startled by a shriek of the whistle and the grinding noise of the brakes being set hard down. The train slowed up and came to a standstill with a jerk that threw half of the passengers out of their seats.

Heads went out of the windows and many of the more excitable of the passengers, thinking that a collision was imminent, crowded out of the cars. There was no other train in sight, but just in front of the engine there was an excited group. The cause of the stop was a ragged tramp, who had refused to get out of the way of the engine, and who was being roughly hustled away by the engineer and a policeman.

Switchman George Taylor had seen the tramp come out of the bushes and take his stand in the middle of the track as the train approached. Taylor shouted. The fellow did not even look up, but paced slowly up and down. The switchman saw but one chance to save the tramp's life, and fixed the signal for the engineer to slow up. At the same moment Taylor sprang to his levers and closed the switch, so the train would run into the south-bound track, which it did, coming to a stop within twenty feet of where the tramp stood. The danger signals for two miles north were set, and a south-bound local was stopped half a mile ahead of the blocked train.

The tramp was dragged from the track to the switch tower, where he was kept until the patrol wagon came from the station house. There was a delay of five minutes before the local could be backed off and the switch opened. The tramp was sent to the Island.

ECUADOR'S WAR IS ENDED

Quito Has Submitted to the Authority of Gen. Eloy Alfaro.

PHASES OF THE PATRIOT'S VICTORY

Belisario Alban Mertanza, Temporarily Chief of the Conquered Capital—Political Prisoners Liberated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Via Galveston, Aug. 27.—The war in Ecuador is virtually ended. Quito has pronounced in favor of Gen. Eloy Alfaro.

Belisario Alban Mertanza has been appointed, temporarily, Military and Civil Chief of the City.

The forces of the Conservative Government fled in fearful disorder at the approach of the patriots.

The first act of these, on their assumption of the Government, was to liberate all political prisoners.

The phases of the conquest succeeded one another quickly. The patriots, under Col. Luis Alfaro, defeated, at Giron, 700 Quito troops, commanded by Col. Vega. Among the 200 prisoners taken, the greater number were young men of Cuenca, and officers. The victors made, July 26, a triumphant entry into Cuenca.

Then Gen. Alfaro telegraphed to Guayaquil from Ambato, information for the Council of Ministers that many patriots had arrived from Quito with detailed reports of the condition of affairs there. Col. Antonio Polanco was among the new-comers.

Quito was under a reign of terror. The troops, excited by their chiefs, had committed atrocities.

Then Gen. Sarasti's absurd Government evacuated Quito, flying toward the north and vainly attempting to carry prisoners from Panoptico in his train.

Alfaro received a pressing request from the patriots of Quito to send immediately a force of cavalry to protect the foreign interests there and assume authority.

Aparicio Rivadeneira and his Conservative followers fled to the north in order to seek for an asylum in Colombia.

Two hundred Quito troops disbanded as they left the city.

Alfaro, with his constant aim to prevent unnecessary loss of men, sent to Quito, Dr. Alvarez Artena, the Special Peace Envoy of the Council of Ministers. The result of his mission has been told. Quito submitted at once to Alfaro.

Guayaquil's Government had issued a decree making responsible for all the war expenses those who insisted on sustaining the Conservative Government.

In battle at Portete about 100 men were killed. Among the most eminent of them were Col. Hector Bravo and Abel Laudino. Col. Munoz Vernaza was wounded.

THE MORRISSANIA BURNED IN HOBOKEN

Mysterious Fire Does $30,000 Damage to the Steamboat in Her Dock.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 27.—The side-wheel freight steamboat Morrissania, owned by the New-Haven and Harlem Transportation Company, was destroyed by fire this morning while lying at Tietjen & Lang's dry docks, foot of Fifteenth Street. She was docked there yesterday to be repainted.

It is said that the fires were drawn and that there was no fire aboard of her at sundown. The watchman employed at the docks at 4 o'clock saw flames bursting through the hurricane deck, just aft the smokestack. He gave an alarm, but the engines had great difficulty in reaching the docks, and when they got to work the fire had made good headway.

Several firetugs steamed to the place shortly after, but the fire raged for two hours and all the upper part of the boat was burned away, leaving nothing but a ruined hulk.

The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. The loss is placed at $30,000, which is covered by insurance.

DAMAGES FOR HIS MUTILATED TREES

W. D. Palmer of Mamaroneck Sued the Larchmont Electric Company.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—William D. Palmer of Mamaroneck to-day obtained judgment in Justice Marshall's court in this village, against the Larchmont Electric Company. The amount of damages awarded was $150.

Mr. Palmer had in front of his residence a number of handsome shade trees. The electric company, in stringing their wires cut away portions of branches of these trees. The suit was based on the allegation that they cut the trees maliciously.

The jury heard the evidence, and then viewed the mutilated trees. They made the award after very little discussion. The case will doubtless be appealed, as there are others who may bring suit if the decision is allowed to stand.

Chicago Lottery Agent Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Chief Badenock and Inspector Fitzpatrick are elated over the capture of the lottery outfit of J. F. Brady of 79 Monroe Street. From recent investigations it has been shown, the police say, that Brady's resort was the headquarters for the distribution of the tickets of the Little Louisiana Lottery Company for the United States and Canada. The tickets now in the possession of the police are for this and next month's drawings, and represent $100,000. The discovery which the police consider of particular importance is that of a book which gives the addresses of 4,000 agents of the lottery in this country and in Canada.

Ordered Off the Reservations.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 27.—Consternation has been caused in this and adjoining counties by the appearance of an army Lieutenant with a squad of men with instructions to all settlers on Government reserves to vacate the same before Sept. 15 or be removed by troops. The move is the outcome of a recent order of the War Department. It is estimated 1,500 settlers will lose their homes. Should the Government enforce the order it is feared trouble will ensue. It is believed by some that the action is preliminary to extensive fortifications on Puget Sound.

President Cleveland Goes Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 27.—The President has entertained his guests, Mr. Perrine and Dr. Bryant, with a fishing trip down the bay to-day on the Esther. Mr. and Mrs. Thurber passed through here to-day on their way to Falmouth, where they will call on Secretary and Mrs. Olney.

Illinois Banker Kills Himself.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—J. V. Lewis, who owned a bank at Chatham, Ill., threw himself in front of a passenger train on the St. Paul Road at a crossing in Wauwatosa this morning and was instantly killed. He was forty-six years old. He had been an inmate of the sanitarium there for the last ten days. He was suffering from nervous prostration.

SOLIER AND BOSCH ARRESTED

Argentina's President Punishes Military Criticism—Admiral's Charges Proved to be Exaggerations.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Aug. 27.—The charges made by the dismissed Admiral Solier against the Navy Department are proved to have been exaggerations.

By Executive message to Congress, Admiral Solier and Gen. Bosch have been placed under military arrest for adversely criticising the President.

The press applauds the appointment of Capt. Garcia as Chief of Staff.

BOARDERS AND CREDITORS FOOLED

Manager McCutcheon, of the Raulah House, Patchogue, and His Wife Suddenly Disappear.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 27.—A crowd of angry boarders and a string of creditors stood around the piazzas and parlors of the Raulah House at sundown to-night vowing vengeance on the head of Manager Wallace McCutcheon, who had left the hotel in a mysterious way, and had later been joined by his wife. The creditors wanted McCutcheon because he owed them large sums, and the boarders wanted him because they were hungry.

Among the crowd of boarders was a big, well-groomed Englishman, whose appetite had been well satisfied at some other hotel during the day. He was happy and full of advice. He beamed on everybody.

The hotel office was deserted.

Butcher Bosch broke the road-sprinting record for Ocean Avenue, trying to get to court ahead of other creditors. Before the other creditors had fully realized that McCutcheon had gone a constable attached the baroom.

A crowd of creditors was around the house at noon. Mrs. McCutcheon was taken to the hotel in a stage at 1 o'clock. After she had gained her breath she asked for time to make a few remarks. Mrs. McCutcheon said she thought a settlement of about 65 per cent. better than nothing. So did the creditors and servants. Mrs. McCutcheon went to her room, while the creditors congratulated themselves upon a speedy settlement of their bills.

Soon there came a scream from a woman whose two boys, she said, had swallowed potato bug poison. The boys were dosed with salt and water, and were apparently about saved, when some one shouted: "There goes Mrs. McCutcheon bare-headed in a stage."

The constable and a crowd ran from the house into the front yard, while some of them followed the stage to the station, where they had time to see Mrs. McCutcheon jump into a two-horse carriage and drive from the station grounds. She had outwitted them all.

Some of the boarders left the hotel during the day. It is thought the hotel will be empty to-morrow, as there is no food.

Among the creditors are Frank Wright, cigar dealer; George Bosch, butcher; Charles Rose & Sons, grocers; Johanna Tuck, butcher, and H. J. Bishop, bar supplies. McCutcheon leased the hotel, furnished, in June. He paid his bills until recently, and was believed to be doing a good business. He was arrested not long ago for striking a boy at Patchogue.

MINISTER RANSOM REAPPOINTED

The Salary Which He Will Lose on Account of Auditor Holcomb's Decision Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The uncertainty concerning the case of Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina was ended to-day by the announcement of the ex-Senator's reappointment to the position of Minister to Mexico, which was declared vacant by the decision of Acting Attorney General Conrad that Mr. Ransom's nomination to the mission during his Senatorial term was unconstitutional.

It was known pretty generally in official circles yesterday that the commission of Mr. Ransom would be received at the White House to-day, and some surprise was expressed by those cognizant of the facts that it had not been received yesterday, because their information was that the commission had been signed on Saturday.

That this understanding was correct is borne out by the date of the document, which came in to-day's White House mail, and is dated Aug. 24th.

It is stated at the Treasury that Mr. Ransom will lose one month and twenty-seven days' pay, as Minister to Mexico, at $17,500 a year, that being the period intervening between Auditor Holcomb's opinion in his case and the date of his reappointment. The Minister drew his pay up to the first of July last. Auditor Holcomb would not pass his July accounts, holding that, while he was de facto Minister to Mexico, he was disqualified from holding the position by having been a member of the same Congress that increased the pay of the Mexican mission, to which he was subsequently appointed. Mr. Ransom will have to look to Congress for his salary and expenses during the interim.

The Shooting of C. H. Blackman.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 27.—C. H. Blackman, who was accidentally shot on Saturday night by Charles Bascom of St. Louis, passed a restful night and was very hungry this morning. He looks brighter, and there is no change for the worse in his condition. An operation to extract the bullet, however, the surgeons say, is impossible, and his chance of recovery is very slight. The crisis in his case is not expected for thirty-six hours. Bascom's family is prostrated over the sad accident, although Mr. Blackman exonerates the boy from blame. He was practicing target shooting when he sent the bullet into Mr. Blackman's liver.

Deserter Caught at Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 27.—A soldier who enlisted in the Engineers' Battalion here about ten days ago under the name of Peter Muetz, and who was locked up in the guardhouse on an order from the Adjutant General yesterday on suspicion that he was a deserter from the First Cavalry, in Montana, confessed to Major Koerper to-day that he is the First Cavalry deserter. His said his real name is Frederick Moltz, and that he deserted because he was constantly under punishment for his inability to ride a horse properly.

Jersey City's Lighting Scheme.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 27.—The Street and Water Board has redistricted the city with a view to better lighting. Its principal object is to get the North Hudson and the Consolidated Traction Companies to bid for electric lighting, it being believed that the city can get cheaply the surplus electricity that these companies have after 6 P. M.

Meeting of the State Grange.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The annual meeting of the State Grange at Round Lake was held to-day. The speakers were A. H. Hale, E. P. Cole, lecturer for the State Grange, and H. H. Goff, the venerable Secretary of the Grange.

No Progress in the Durrant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The examination of 100 veniremen was proceeded with in the Durrant trial this morning. The names in the box were exhausted, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Reed Hunting and Fishing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Thomas B. Reed of Maine is fishing and hunting at the quarters of the Black Lake Club, near Hammond, St. Lawrence County.

Ex-Judge Duffy Very Weak.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 27.—The condition ex-Judge Patrick Gavan Duffy, at the Hotel Lafayette, Forked River, has changed but little during the last two weeks. His real gain is slight. He is still too weak to be removed.

The Lynchers Unknown.

YREKA, Cal., Aug. 27.—The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "died by strangulation at the hands of parties unknown" in the case of the four men lynched here yesterday.

A VALIANT REARGUARD

Maryland's Brave Sons Honored by a Monument in Brooklyn.

HEROES OF AN HOUR, THEN DEATH

Their Native State, and the Dwellers in the Place Where They Fought Pay Tribute to Their Valor.

The memory of Col. Smallwood's Marylanders who fell in the battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, was honored and more deeply graven on the tablets of history by imposing ceremonies in Brooklyn yesterday.

It was Maryland's Memorial Day in the City of Churches, and the celebration was due to a conviction that fitting recognition of a character to last through ages had not been done to those patriots who "gained an hour more precious to American liberty than any other in its history" by stemming the advance of Cornwallis so that the patriot army escaped utter rout, and that the amende should be of a character commensurate with the half-admitted accusation of lèse-patriotism and neglect.

The incidents of the day were its general recognition in bunting, the visit of a gallant delegation of Marylanders, a hearty and bounteous reception at the Montauk Clubhouse, whose site is but a few hundred yards from where was Brig. Gen. Lord Stirling's brigade, of which Col. Smallwood's soldiers were part, 119 years ago; an adequate parade of United States Artillery, soldiers, sailors, and marines, militia, army veterans, and civic associations; the unveiling of the Maryland Monument on Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park; stirring and patriotic dedicatory exercises at the Music Stand, and a banquet to the Marylanders in the Hotel St. George. And this recital of the programme is complete when the statement is made that every expense was borne by Brooklyn citizens.

Brooklyn citizens were congratulated when the day ended on the thoroughness with which every detail of the various proceedings was carried out, and the chief praise was for the chairmen of the committees, who were: Executive, William Berri; Citizens', Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; Invitation, Benjamin D. Silliman, with David A. Boody, Jesse C. Woodhull, William M. Cole, Stephen V. White, William Hester, Abraham Abraham, and Frank Squier; Finance, Col. L. L. Landon; Headquarters, Charles A. Moore, and Felix Campbell Treasurer, and George A. Price Secretary.

The visitors from Maryland were met at Jersey City by a sub-committee of the Citizens' Reception Committee, and were taken on the Aurora of the Annex Ferry Company to Fulton Street, whence handsomely draped cars and carriages convey

Rankin Post, No. 10, Frank Hurd Post, No. 16, James H. Perry Post, No. 80, G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, Metternich Post, No. 122, James H. Kerswill Post, No. 149, William Lloyd Garrison Post, No. 207, Cushing Post, No. 231, Erastus C. Tefft Post, No. 555.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Society of Old Brooklynites and kindred associations.

After the parade got into swing, it passed the clubhouse by way of the Plaza entered Prospect Park and went to the monument through the flower garden and Breeze Hill. Here about 20,000 people had assembled. The veiled monument on the slope of Lookout Hill was in the direct line of Terrace Bridge, and dominated the Peninsula. On the bridge a reviewing stand had been put up. The multitude had invaded Lookout Hill and made a frame of humanity around the shaft soon to be unveiled.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton reviewed the parade here. On the stand were missed Gov. Brown of Maryland, Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, and John Lee Carroll, who were unable, for various reasons, to accept the invitations sent to them. At a signal from Grand Marshal Partridge and to a salute of twenty-one guns fired by the Wendell Battery, Col. William R. Griffith, President of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, pulled halliards, and the monument was revealed.

It is a graceful shaft, surmounted by an orb, and on the tablets of the pedestal are these records:

IN HONOR OF
MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED,
WHO, ON THIS BATTLEFIELD,
AUGUST 27, 1776,
SAVED THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Erected by the efforts of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"GOOD GOD, WHAT BRAVE FELLOWS MUST I THIS DAY LOSE."

IN MEMORY OF
SMALLWOOD'S REGIMENT
OF THE REAR GUARD OF THE
AMERICAN ARMY
IN ITS RETREAT FROM LONG ISLAND,
AUGUST 27, 1776.

The other side bears, in bronze, the arms of Maryland.

The apparition of the monument was hailed with wild and long cheering, to which the Southern visitors were enthusiastic contributors. As it was then nearly 5 o'clock, haste was made to reach the music stand by way of the lawns, where the dedicatory exercises were held. The programme of exercises that was carried out was as follows:

"The Star Spangled Banner" by the band of the Veterans' Corps of the Fifth Baltimore.
"My Maryland" by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, N. G. S. N. Y.
Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, opening address.
Prayer by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs.
Presentation of the monument by Col. Griffith.
Acceptance by Mayor Schieren.
Response of the custodian, Park Commissioner Frank Squier.
Address by Col. George A. Pearre of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
"Hail Columbia" by the Maryland band.
Oration of Gen. Horace Porter, President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution.
Address by Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton.
Remarks by Gen. Woodford.
"Auld Lang Syne" by the Twenty-third Regiment Band and audience.

The singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the Oriole musicians, and the reply of the Brooklyn band, wrought up the audience to a pitch of pleasant amity that decided the success of this part of the celebration of Maryland's Memorial Day. Gen. Woodford was happy in his remarks, which ended with:

"So that to-day it is not Maryland, your Maryland, but Maryland, our Maryland."

Col. Pearre's address was at every point applauded, and it was marked by eloquence and glowed with patriotism. He reviewed the struggle for liberty from the World civilization to the emancipation of the colonies from British misrule and tyranny, and while he sought to wound no sensibility he spoke plainly of the delay in recognizing the valor of the immortal 259 Marylanders, victims of their devotion to the cause of liberty. Concluding, the speaker said:

They bled that the world's progress in the humanization of man might not cease. They died to add another link in the chain of that divine plan which in the history of nations can so plainly be seen working out the higher civilization and ultimate political and moral redemption of mankind. This is the cause for which they fought. These are the results of their courage, their self-sacrifice, and their unflinching patriotism. All honor, then, to the Maryland heroes of the war for man's freedom! They belong to no age; they fulfilled the promise of the past and inspired hope for the future. They belong to no nation; they opened the way to political enfranchisement to all men. Rear a monument in the inner mind of memories, imbedded deep in the soil they sanctified to right, and rising toward the stars, a constant guarantee to all nations and all times that the collective will of individual freemen is the pure and only source of the authority and power of all the governments of man.

Gen. Porter made a short address, in which he met Col. Griffith's remarks on the tardy tribute paid to Col. Smallwood's gallant band by saying that historic scenes should recede until they got into proper focus. Time, he said, sanctifies events.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton, in paying tribute to Maryland, recalled the fact that the "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by a Marylander.

"A people," he continued, "who care nothing about their past cannot achieve a great future. To appreciate our blessings it should be known what it cost to gain them."

BANQUET IN THE ST. GEORGE.

Patriotic Addresses Made by Prominent Guests and Entertainers.

The banquet given to the representatives of Maryland in the evening in the Hotel St. George was one of the most notable that has been given in Brooklyn in many a day. The large dining hall was handsomely decorated with caricolored bunting and streamers, in which the colors of Maryland and New-York were appropriately blended.

At the guest table were Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Col. Ashley W. Cole, Mayor Schieren, Mayor Strong, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander Sicard, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Park Commissioner Frank Squier, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Col. Ridgely Griffith, President of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Richard M. McSherry, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Col. John N. Partridge, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, E. B. Prettiman of Baltimore, A. A. Low, James D. Bell, James W. Owens, John S. Wirt of Maryland, Col. Gaithrees, Col. Pence, Col. William Hester, and Gen. William C. Wallace.

Mayor Schieren presided and introduced William Berri as toastmaster. Mr. Berri's speech was of the briefest, and he introduced the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, who said:

My great-grandfather was a Chaplain in the American Army, and was at the Battle of Long Island, but what he did there, I don't know.

The 400 men of Baltimore who stood between the British and the disheartened American Army were like the miden who stood with her white arm inserted in the stanchion of the door and successfully resisted the attacks of her lover's foe. The history of the world was changed by their devotion. Our prosperity rests upon their heroism.

A poem written by Park Commissioner Squier was read by Mr. Berri, who then decorated Commissioner Squier with a gold medal, which was presented by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Gen. Horace Porter made a witty speech and E. B. Prettiman responded in behalf of Gov. Brown to the toast, "The State of Maryland." Mr. Prettiman spoke of the necessity of teaching patriotism in the public schools and said that for lack of such instruction few Marylanders were acquainted with the history of their own State.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton followed with a eulogy of New-York State and was followed by Mayor Strong, who said:

I am not at all averse to playing in your back yard, gentlemen of Brooklyn. I look forward to the time when New-York will take you all in. If you take the census of Brooklyn on Sunday, you will find that half the population belongs in New-York. I expect you to be of us in the near future, consequently to-night I feel more like a host than a guest. I believe this will be the proudest day Brooklyn ever had, except the day when she becomes consolidated with New York.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles responded to the toast, "The Army," and Commodore Sicard to "The Navy," and James W. Owens then read a poem by John Williamson Palmer of Baltimore entitled "The Maryland Battalion."

John S. Wirt responded to "The Women of the Revolution," and was followed by William C. Williams, who spoke of "The Minute Man."

With the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Maryland, My Maryland," the evening's entertainment was closed.

VALKYRIE SAILS WELL

The English Yacht Tried for an Hour on the Lower Bay.

WITHOUT TOPSAILS SHE FOOTED FAST

The Wind Was Light but She Heeled Considerably—A Big Wave Thrown on the Lee Side.

The Valkyrie stretched her sails yesterday afternoon and showed that she is a remarkably fast boat. She only set her mainsail, jib, and staysail, but with these she easily distanced a fleet of fast tugboats, and that apparently without any effort.

The breeze was light from the south-southeast, about twelve knots an hour at the best, and the Valkyrie showed that she is no mean competitor for the famous America's Cup.

For one hour the English yacht sailed about the waters inside Sandy Hook. Nearly all the work done was reaching, and it was evidently just to stretch her sails and get the running gear in order. Every one who saw the yacht was favorably impressed with her performance. Some thought that the Defender would easily defeat her, and some thought that she showed better than the Defender had ever done under similar conditions. It was hard to judge her, because all yachts sail fast by themselves, and it is certain, too, that Capt. Cranfield was not giving away any more than he could help.

The Valkyrie made considerable fuss in the water. As she heeled she made a big hole just about amidships on the weather side. Then the water piled up under her counter, and a big wave followed on in her wake. On the lee side a wave foamed under her bow and ran along her rail. The water seemed to pile up above her rail, and this gave the impression that the boat was very tender, but at no time was her rail within ten inches of the water, and after her trial her decks were perfectly dry. The Valkyrie seems to heel to a certain point, and then hang there, sailing very much on her side.

The weather was very threatening all the morning, and rain did fall at 11 o'clock. This made a trial inadvisable, as those in charge of the boat do not want to get her sails wet and stretched out of shape. The Valkyrie and Vigilant were both snugly covered up all the morning, the crew on the Englishman being kept busy overhauling sails under the supervision of Mr. Ratsey.

At noon the crew had their dinner, and then the sky brightening up a little the covers were taken off the sails, and preparations were made to get under way. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Vigilant's mainsail was hoisted, and at 2:20 the crew on the Valkyrie began to send up the mainsail. The main and peak halyards lead through the deck, and the work of hoisting the sail is done out of sight. There are two parts to the main halyards, one the hoisting part which goes below deck, and the other the part to which the purchase is attached for swaying up. There is evidently no winch for hoisting this sail, as it required nearly all the crew below to hoist it. When it was up it was stretched out on the boom, and was set to about three feet from the end of the big steel spar.

After the big sail had been hoisted, Commodore Glennie, Mr. David Henderson, Mr. T. W. Ratsey, and Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore spent a long time looking at it. It seemed to please all, and it is a beautiful piece of the sailmaker's art. It is a new sail, never having been used before, and for a new sail, set well. It is cut in the old-fashioned way. There was a little fullness on the foot, which should disappear when it is stretched out on the boom, but a few wrinkles showed at the clew, but these, too, should stretch out. The leach was a little loose, but the sail has three pockets for battens, and when these are in, it will be as flat as a board. It has only two reef bands, and these are about nine feet apart.

The sail is fastened to nineteen mast hoops, and the hoist appeared to be about sixty-four feet. The hoist on the Vigilant is fifty-eight feet, and on the Defender sixty-one feet. The gaff does not peak up as high as that of the Defender. The mainsheet runs through one double block and seven single blocks, four of which are on the boom. There are two buffers, one being right on the taffrail.

As soon as the Valkyrie's mainsail was set the Vigilant broke out her jib, and cast off her moorings. She came down toward the Valkyrie and passed about a cable's length away from the English boat. Those on board the two yachts waved their hats to each other, and then the Vigilant went into the harbor to meet the Atalanta, which was bringing Commodore Gould and Mr. Willard down. The Vigilant came up in the wind as the Atalanta drew near. The Atalanta stopped; a launch was lowered, and Commodore Gould and Mr. Willard went over to the Vigilant.

Just then the Valkyrie's jib was broken out, her moorings cast off, and the English boat was under sail. This was two minutes past 3 o'clock. Two minutes later the staysail was broken out. The Valkyrie wore round and stood up the bay on the port tack. She loafed for a while, all on board watching the Vigilant. Commodore Gould evidently thought there was going to be a chance to measure the Valkyrie.

The Vigilant was waiting for her off the point of the Hook. The Valkyrie's headsails were hanging like rags, and she was just drifting up the bay with the tide. After loafing for just five minutes, her boom was eased up just a trifle, and she stood over toward Coney Island. As she started off the burgee of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club was run up at the masthead. The Valkyrie had no topsail, while the Vigilant had a working one set. The Valkyrie seemed to get headway at once. She heeled over and began to cut a witch through the water. The tug C. E. Evarts was going about ten and a half knots an hour, and the Valkyrie slowly drew away from her. It looked as though she would catch up with the Vigilant, and there bring on an interesting brush, and this is what those on the Vigilant evidently thought. The British yacht heeled more than the Vigilant, but without her topsail she seemed to be traveling quite as fast as the Gould boat.

Capt. Cranfield did not want to have the fate of the America's Cup decided at once, and at 3:17 the Valkyrie went about, headed west by south toward the New-Jersey coast. She spun around like a one-eater, and tacked quicker than the crew could get the headsails down. The Vigilant kept on and went outside.

At Buoy No. 10 the Valkyrie headed up the ship channel, and at 3:25 wore around again, heading east-southeast. She kept on this way until Buoy No. 10 was reached, and then headed toward the Highlands. There she took another spin up the channel, and the crew began to get the clubtopsail ready. Capt. Cranfield evidently changed his mind about setting it, and, coming about again, passed Buoy No. 10 and stood out toward the ocean. It looked as though the Valkyrie was going outside this time, but when off the point of the Hook the yacht wore round and headed back toward the spit. Her staysail was lowered at 3:50 o'clock. Just after 4 o'clock the jib was run down, but it had to be set again, as the yacht had not enough headway to reach her mooring. The mooring was picked up at 4:10 o'clock, the Valkyrie having been out just one hour and eight minutes.

The mainsail was then lowered, and everything made snug for the night. The tug Evarts, with the reporter for The New-York Times on board, went alongside.

Capt. Cranfield said that was all they would do for the day.

"When do you go out to-morrow?" he was asked.

"When his Lordship arrives."

"What do you think of the yacht?" shouted Mr. Glennie.

"Fine boat," was the answer.

"How fast did she go?" asked Mr. Glennie, laughing.

"Fifteen or sixteen knots," said the reporter. This caused all on the Valkyrie to laugh.

"We wanted to see more of what you could do," said the reporter.

"It wouldn't do to show too much, or there would be no room in the newspapers to print it all," replied Mr. Glennie. "We'll tell you how we sailed after we've read your report."

That the Englishmen were pleased with the boat was very evident. All on board the Valkyrie seem to be confident of victory.

Lord Dunraven and Designer George L. Watson are expected on the steamship Teutonic this morning. A stateroom has been fitted up specially for Lord Dunraven on the Valkyrie's tender, the City of Bridgeport. The tug Fulton is to wait at the White Star Line dock until the Teutonic arrives, and it will then take Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson down to the City of Bridgeport. This afternoon it is expected that the yacht will have a fair trial outside the Hook.

To-morrow the Valkyrie will be on hand during the trial race, and those on board will have a chance to try her with the Defender.

The America's Cup Committee has only until Saturday to select the yacht which is to defend the America's Cup against the Valkyrie. This is according to the agreement with Lord Dunraven that the defending yacht must be named a week before the date set for the first race. The trial race will take place to-morrow. Mr. Iselin yesterday notified ex-Commodore James D. Smith that the Defender will be on hand, and every one hopes that no more ill luck will follow the boat.

DEFENDER'S SHORT SPIN.

The American Yacht Will Be Towed Down from New-Rochelle To-day.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Defender took a short spin to the eastward, as far as Captain's Island, this afternoon, returning to her moorings off Premium Point, this harbor, at 6:30 o'clock.

Capt. Haff, when seen on board the Defender to-night, said that the wind was light and variable, but that the work of the Defender was entirely satisfactory. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, "Nat" Hereshoff and Herbert C. Leeds accompanied the yacht, and Capt. Hereshoff is subjecting the spars to a searching and careful inspection. All reports as to dissension in the crew are denied by Capt. Haff, who says that he is somewhat disgusted with various rumors set afloat about the Defender.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin returned to All-View for the night, accompanied by H. C. Leeds. The exact time of the Defender's departure for New-York is rather uncertain. Probably she will leave here early to-morrow morning.

The Thespia Proves Fast.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The steel steam yacht Thespia, being completed at Cramps' ship yard for Mr. David Dows, Jr., of New-York, has just finished her speed trials. The trial ground was between League Island and New-Castle, Del. The maximum indicated horse-power developed was 880.8, with 155 revolutions, and the mean speed both ways, with and against tide, was 15.13 knots.

The Thespia is 174 feet 5 inches on the water line, 192 feet on deck over all, 28 feet beam, and 13 feet molded depth. The owner's quarters are aft and those of the officers and crew forward, with dining saloon in the deckhouse under the pilot house, and social hall in deckhouse abaft the engine room skylight. In addition to the usual equipment of vessels of her type, the Thespia is fitted with an ice machine and refrigerating plant, lighted by electricity throughout, and is provided with steam steering gear. She will be a notable addition to the New-York steam yacht fleet.

Her trial speed was developed in the tortuous and shallow channel of the Delaware, which means that in the open and deeper waters of the ocean or the Sound she will be at least a knot faster with the same power. This will place her at the head of her class of yachts in speed.

Gravesend Yachts to Race.

The Gravesend Bay Yacht Club announces an open regatta to take place Saturday off the Club House Pier, Gravesend Bay, at 11:30 A. M. The prizes for different classes are: Sloops, cutters, and yawls, twenty-five-foot class, 25 feet and under, thirty-dollar cup; thirty-foot class, over 25 feet to 30 feet, forty-dollar cup; thirty-five-foot class, over 30 feet to 36 feet, fifty-dollar cup. Cabin boats, (mainsail,) Class D, 24 feet and under, silver cup; Class C, 24 feet, silver cup; jib and mainsail, Class I, 25 feet and under, silver cup; open boats, Class A, 21 feet and under, cup, and Class B, over 21 to 25 feet, cup. The first course for Classes A, B, and I will be from start, off clubhouse, to and around stakeboat off Government Dock, at Fort Hamilton, to and around stakeboat off Coney Island, to starting point, twice around; distance, eight miles. Course 2, for Classes D, E, and twenty-five-foot boats, from start of clubhouse, to and around Buoy 11, to and around Red Bell Buoy, head of Swash Channel, and return to starting line; distance, 8 miles. Course No. 3, for 30 and 35 foot classes, from start off clubhouse, to and around Buoy 11, to and around southwest spit and return to starting line. In the evening the club will entertain its friends at the Captain's Pier.

Niagara and Isolde.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Niagara and the Isolde sailed over the course of the Royal Torbay Yacht Club to-day. The Niagara won, finishing at 2:03:45. The Isolde finished at 2:10:02. The distance was twenty-two miles.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Passed East—Steam yachts Vision, F. H. Benedict; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg. Sloop yachts Vision, Mark Hartley; Madcap, T. W. Sheridan, and Rater Vorant II., George E. Tyson.

Passed West—Steam yachts Jean, James Renwick; Aquilo, estate George A. Thayer; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and Halcyon, E. C. Potter. Schooner yacht Atalanta, F. W. Savin, and cutter yacht Mopsa, J. W. Harrison.

Sloop yacht Norota, F. M. Hoyt, was hauled out at Wood's yard this afternoon to clean and paint. Sloop yacht Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan, arrived here this afternoon and returned to New-Rochelle. Steam yacht Reposo, B. B. McGregor, left here this afternoon, in tow, for Rye Beach, N. Y.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 27.—At anchor—Steam yacht Rivat, Mr. Christie; Kanapaha, W. L. Moore, and Magnolia, Mr. Belknap.

Arrived—Steam yacht Lagonda, Mr. Austin, and sloop Fanny.

At anchor—Cutter Orlwa and sloop Truant, J. N. Kelly; schooner Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; cutter Wenona, W. Weston; schooner Emerald, J. R. Maxwell, and schooner yacht Carrie, J. Merritt.

Sailed—Steam yacht Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; schooner yacht Priscilla, Dr. Woodbury; schooner yacht Alva, Mr. Cochran.

COTTAGE CITY, Aug. 27.—In port—Schooner Sea Fox, Boston for Newport; Clio, New-Bedford for Nantasket; sloop Aimee, New-York for Newport.

Sailed—Sloops Wenonah, New-York for Newport; Mystery, Boston for Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Yachts sailed today—Steamer Shearwater, and schooner Intrepid. Yachts arrived—Steamers Viking, Mr. Sheldon; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Chetolah, Mr. Lunt, and Admiral, R. B. Comstock. Schooners Ariel, George L. Hill and Phantom, H. E. Parmelee, and sloop Pelican, of the Eastern Yacht Club.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Zara, F. Grand; Hauteville; White Lady, Ogden Goelet; Sultana, J. R. Drexel; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Thyra, James Stillman; Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman; Satanella, Perry Belmont; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby, and Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon. Schooners Comanche, William Astor Chanler; Varuna, Sturgis, and Rives; Glendevere, Mr. Langdon, and Monreve, E. P. Boag, and sloops Iderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Wasp, R. Lincoln Lippitt; Ziguener, Max Agassiz; Uvira, Frederic P. Sands, and Mineola, August Belmont.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 27.—Arrived—Steamers Narwhal, Mr. Osgood; schooners Ivanhoe, George H. Seeley; Water Witch, David Banks; Dagmar, R. W. Inman; Priscilla, Dr. Woodbury; Alert, J. N. Lunig; Sloops Gulnare, J. E. Dwight; Castanea, Messrs. Beecher and Coxeter; Nymph, H. W. Harris; Frances, Mr. Griswold; Pauline, G. Wells Root; Infanta, John B. Mills; Kathlene, F. M. Hoyt; Watauga, (yawl,) Dr. W. E. Lambert, and Emma T.

In Port—Steamers Unquowa, Gretchen, Kalolah, and Diane; schooner Her Royal Highness; sloops Marion, Oriva, Majel, Helen, Saracen, Valkyrl, Nepenthe.

Sailed—Sloops Thistle, J. H. Ford; Culprit Fay, P. T. Dodge; Imperial of New-York.

Dixon Defeats Griffin.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The fight between George Dixon of Boston and Johnny Griffin of Braintree, Mass., before the Suffolk Athletic Club to-night resulted in a victory for Dixon. He was awarded the fight at the end of the twenty-fifth round.

Probable Murder in Baxter Street.

Two pistol shots were heard in Baxter Street last evening, and two men were seen struggling on the sidewalk in front of No. 38. One of them, John Isola, fell, saying he was shot. The other proved to be John Morfini.

Isola identified Morfini as the man who shot him. One of the wounds is in Isola's abdomen and is pronounced by the surgeons to be fatal. Morfini, who is an ex-convict, was arrested, but the pistol which he used could not be found, nor would any of the bystanders admit that they saw the assault.

The men are believed to have quarreled over the proceeds of a robbery. Isola was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Union Carpenters Easy Winners.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Contractors Van Steenburg and Kipp of this city had trouble yesterday with the carpenters' union because he had two non-union men working for him on the construction of the new school house, in Clinton Street.

Mr. Kipp notified the foreman that he could discharge any man in the employ who would not join the union. The non-union men were discharged and the trouble was over.

Are You Nervous?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. M. C. GROPPNER, Holyoke, Mass., says: "I am prescribing it for nervous diseases, with the best result. It makes a delicious drink."

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition of the blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched, and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite, and give renewed strength. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

SECRETARY MORTON AROUSED

He Wants His Actions in Regard to the Sugar Experimental Stations Investigated by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—"If there is anything wrong going on in this department, I want it to be uncovered and a stop put to it. I want Congress, when it meets, to appoint an investigating committee of fifteen, and have 'em come down here and spend every day with me."

So said Secretary Morton to-day, when discussing the sale of machinery at the various experimental sugar stations.

"I am glad this thing has been brought up," he said, "although I can't understand why so much is being said about it now, as if it were a new thing. The matter was reported by me to Congress last Winter, in response to a resolution passed by the Senate on February 2. I'll give 'em sugar enough before they are through with it," continued the Secretary; "and it'll be the bitterest stuff they've tasted for many a day. I don't believe there was ever such a pure, unadulterated steal as this sugar experiment business shows."

"How did you come to discontinue the sugar experiment stations?" was asked.

"Why, as a matter of fact," he answered, "the department has practically done nothing at any of them for three years, and nothing for four years in Kansas, so that you may say the experimental stations had been discontinued before I came in. But the disappearance of the machinery from the stations was brought particularly to my attention last Winter by a letter from Senator Peffer. He sent me a bill to give the city right to have possession of it the machinery bought for these stations, and asked my opinion of it. I answered that, never having believed in taxing the many for the benefit of the few, I could not consent to the passage of such a bill, and suggested to the Senator that he introduce a resolution asking the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to the amount appropriated for these stations, the amount expended for machinery, and what had become of it. This was done, and on the 12th of February I sent a report to the Senate in response to the resolution.

"I find," continued the Secretary, referring to a copy of the document, "that from 1885 to 1895, inclusive, Congress appropriated $500,000 for experiments in the manufacture of sugar, and of this amount $223,747.51 was expended for material and machinery."

"What became of the machinery?"

"The report shows that up to that date—Feb. 12—the department had received $5,816 on account of machinery sold. Since then, Mr. Evans, Disbursing Agent, tells me there have been received, on account of sales, $3,704, which includes the proceeds of two buildings. The department now has left a factory at Runnymede, Fla., which will be sold soon. That will close out the business. Nothing has been disposed of since I began except to the highest bidder after condemnation and appraisement, and advertising according to law. I challenge comparison with the method of disposing of the property under my administration and that which previously prevailed.

"I am going into the bottom of this thing now," said Secretary Morton. "Mr. Evans has been instructed to ascertain every detail shown by the books regarding these sugar experimental stations, and Dr. Wiley, who had charge of the business, receiving a special addition to his salary by appropriation every year for his services, will be asked for a report. So far as I have learned, the department never made a pound of sugar from sorghum; at least, no record of it has been furnished me."

The stations which had been supplied with machinery and are now abandoned were located at Ottawa, Fort Scott, Mead, Liberal, Arkelon, Mineola, Ness City, Douglass, Conway Springs, Attica, Topeka, Sterling, and Medicine Lodge, Kan.; Kenner and Lawrence, La.; Rio Grande, N. J.; Runnymede, Fla.; Schuyler, Neb.; Morrisville, Va.; and Union Island, Cal.

A PRETTY WEDDING AT ASHFIELD

Julia Lincoln Ray Becomes the Wife of James P. Andrews of Hartford.

ASHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—There was a charming wedding this afternoon at the Congregational Church at 5 o'clock, when Miss Julia Lincoln Ray of Chicago was married to James P. Andrews of Hartford, Conn. Miss Ray is the daughter of the widow of the late Dr. C. H. Ray, formerly editor in chief of The Chicago Tribune, and the granddaughter of the late Lincoln Clark of Chicago and Conway, Mass. The bridegroom was graduated from Yale University in the class of '78, and is now the reporter of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

The bridal party entered the church in this order: The ushers, Dr. Ward A. Holden of New-York, Dr. Charles Locke Scudder of Boston, Charles H. Colt, and Arthur Pomeroy Day of Hartford; the bridesmaids, Miss Abigail Taylor Seelye of Northampton, the second daughter of the President of Smith College; Miss Andrews of Hartford, a sister of the bridegroom, and the maid of honor, Miss Bertha Ray, a sister of the bride, and the bride escorted by her mother. They were met at the altar by the bridegroom and his best man, Frank E. Clark of Northampton, and the officiating clergyman, Bishop F. D. Huntington. The marriage was then solemnized, the Episcopal form of service being used.

At the reception at the White Homestead, the Summer home of Mrs. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews received their friends standing under a floral arch and wedding bell. After the congratulations a wedding dinner was served.

Among the prominent guests present were Bishop and Mrs. F. D. Huntington, President and Mrs. L. Clark Seelye, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University, his son and daughters; the Rev. and Mrs. S. J. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sisson of Hartford, Mrs. E. W. Blatchford of Chicago, Miss Curtis of New-York, daughter of the late George William Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley of Northampton, Mass.

SOME STRIKES END, OTHERS MAY BEGIN

Upholsterers and Cloakmakers Working—Shirtmakers Agitating.

The upholstery trade is brisk, workmen are in demand, and the employers generally have granted an advance of 35 per cent., besides having adopted union rules. The hands have given up their meeting and are all at work.

The cloak manufacturers have largely come to the strikers' terms, and the rest are reported as being willing to do so, so no further strikes are anticipated in that trade.

The vestmakers are, in part, at work, but quite a number are still waiting for their employers to concede their demands. The Executive Committee of the union reports a steady gain, and hopes to have all the hands at work in a few days.

The shirtmakers are starting an agitation for a strike. They have a union, but the 2,000 hands in the shirtmaking trade take but little interest in it. A call for a meeting to be held at 56 Orchard Street to-morrow evening has been issued, when a strong effort will be made to work up an interest in the organization.

The 1,000 men and women engaged in making women's wrappers and shirt waists are expected to strike if the shirtmakers do so. The wrapper makers work for contractors, and earn about $7 a week.

Good Government Clubs' Convention.

The County Convention of the Good Government Clubs will convene in the United Charities Building this afternoon. While it was the original plan of some of the leaders of the Good Government Clubs to put a ticket in the field at the outset, wise counsel has prevailed, and to-day's convention, after perfecting temporary organization and perhaps appointing a conference committee, will adjourn for some days to await the development of the movement in favor of a union local ticket.

James C. Carter will be chosen as temporary Chairman of the convention. Several speeches will be made, the position of the Good Government Clubs will be clearly defined, and the day's session will practically open the Fall campaign for this year.

NO TRACE OF MR. INMAN

Continued from Page 1.

did not see him, however, after he jumped into the water.

"Mr. Sutton and I were taken on board the fishing smack, and were very kindly treated. We got some dry flannels, and then we were put on board the Adelaide and landed at the house of the Atlantic Yacht Club, where we also received kind treatment. It was 4 o'clock this morning when I reached home. I left Mr. Inman's cap and pea jacket on board the fishing smack that picked us up. I wore his jacket at the time of the accident, because the evening air had grown damp and chilly."

Miss Prentis said that the accident was due to the persistence of the Captain of the Perseus in keeping on his course, instead of giving way to the yacht, which had the right of way. It seemed to her, she said, as though the yacht was run down purposely.

Capt. Jacobs, who is a Swede, and does not speak English very well, was seen on board the Adelaide off the landing of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. He said:

"The accident occurred at about 8 o'clock, I should think. We were midway between Bay Ridge and the Staten Island shore. The wind was southwest and light. We were on the port tack when the Perseus came up heading to cross our bow. We, of course, had the right of way, and the steamboat should have changed her course to pass under our stern; but she kept right on. Mr. Inman, who was standing in the companion way, shouted:

"'My God! she will run us down.'"

"I replied: 'I can't help that. I've got to keep my course.'

"Mr. Inman then jumped overboard. The Perseus struck us a glancing blow, heeling us over, but not capsizing us. I went aboard the Perseus, and assisted in getting out the lifeboat, which was leaky. I didn't see Mr. Inman from the time he jumped overboard. He was a good swimmer. He could swim five miles, and I had no fears for his safety, but I think now that he must have been struck by the steamer's paddle-wheel and rendered helpless."

Miss Norton refused to see a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday when he called at the Evans flat, at 138 West Forty-ninth Street. A woman, however, who said she spoke for Miss Norton, told the story of Miss Norton's passage from the yacht to the deck of the Perseus, assisted by Dorne, as already stated. Miss Norton, she said, had complained bitterly about the treatment she had received on the steamboat. She also said that there was a delay of nearly fifteen minutes before a boat was launched from the steamboat. Then it was found that the boat was leaking so badly that Capt. Jacobs of the Adelaide and a fireman from the Perseus, who had gone out in it, were compelled to return in less than fifteen minutes for fear that they would be swamped.

At Pier 1 North River, the chief landing place of the Iron Steamboat Company's vessels, all information about the affair was refused yesterday. At the office of the company it was said that the accident was being investigated. Capt. Hulse, it was said there, had made no report to the company, but he had sent a full report to Capt. Fairchild, Chief of the United States Steamboat Inspectors here. This is the full report of the affair made by Capt. Hulse:

Time of collision, near 7:30 P. M.
Location of wind, south.
Mr. S. S. Fairchild, Inspector:

While coming up the bay on Aug. 26, near Bay Ridge Buoy, I saw a vessel on my starboard side coming from my starboard, showing her port light. She being on the wind, I made calculation for her to go under our stern, but on nearing us she kept hard off before approaching too nigh.

I blew her three sharp danger whistles and immediately saw there was danger of collision, when I rang four bells to stop and reversed the engine, which was promptly executed. We were backing when the sloop yacht Adelaide struck us on the starboard side forward of the forward gangway. I had a boat put overboard. She returned from the yacht, reporting that they were all right, and we proceeded on our way to New-York. Yours respectfully,

CAPT. W. H. HULSE.

Capt. Fairchild is not at all satisfied with this meagre report, and in view of the strong probability that Inman has been drowned he has asked Capt. Hulse for a more detailed account of the collision.

Chief Engineer Froelige was the only one of the officers of the Perseus who would talk about the collision yesterday. He said:

"I was startled by a grating sound against the side of the engine room, and going on deck saw a woman there in hysterics shouting for Gilbert'; but I did not know who she was there, nor did I care. I saw she was in trouble and tried to comfort her until the order came to lower a boat, when I left her to assist in getting the boat away.

"It was manned by one of my firemen and the Captain of the Adelaide. The Perseus's boats were in first-class condition, and the one sent away was freed by me from its fastenings by one stroke of my pocketknife. As the boat struck the water she shipped a bucketful or so, but went out to the yacht, and soon returned with the news that all had been saved. Three persons were picked up by the yacht, two were pulled aboard a fishing boat, and two others were saved by jumping aboard our steamer."

After Bernard S. Clark heard the story of the accident as told to him by Capt. Jacobs of the Adelaide he became satisfied that Mr. Inman was drowned, and he authorized the offer of a reward of $500 for the recovery of the body. The offer was sent out from the Police Central Office as follows yesterday:

Robert W. Inman of New-York, who was on the yacht Adelaide, which was in collision with the Iron steamboat Perseus, is missing. Aged thirty-four years. About 5 feet 7 inches in height, slight build, 130 pounds, sandy hair and mustache, and yachting suit. Reward of $500 is offered for the recovery of his body.

Mr. Inman is a cousin of John H. Inman, who is head of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., cotton brokers at 11 Cotton Exchange, and one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. He is well known in business circles, and until recently was President of the East River Silk Company, which was wrecked through the peculations of Albert S. Moore, the Treasurer concerned. Moore is now in State prison, where he was sent for forging the indorsement of Robert W. Inman and Inman, Swann & Co. to notes of the company which he had discounted. The proceeds were used in disastrous speculations.

Mr. Inman is unmarried and lives in bachelor apartments at 32 West Thirtieth Street. He spends much time in the Summer months at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., with his yacht. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and, besides the Adelaide, which he bought from R. Underhill of the Atlantic Yacht Club, in 1889, he owns the schooner yacht Dagmar, which was formerly the property of C. Oliver Iselin, and was then called the Titania. He also owns the steam launch Marguerite and the catamaran Corsair. He is a member of the New-York, Larchmont, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

Mr. Inman's name was mixed up in the case of Lillian Low, whose recent suicide in Washington Heights caused a sensation. The father of the unfortunate girl charged that Inman was intimate with the girl, and that a friend of his, S. Raymond Trowbridge, had taken her to his (Inman's) apartments. When these charges were published in the newspapers Mr. Inman came to this city from Cold Spring Harbor and had no trouble in refuting the charges and satisfying Mr. Low that they were untrue.

Gilbert T. Sutton is employed by E. T. Mason & Co., importers of Japanese goods at 30 Green Street. He lives with his father at the Manhattan, an apartment house at Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. At his

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STATELY BRITISH HOMES

BEAUTIFUL BRITAIN. The Scenery and Splendors of the United Kingdom Royal Residences; Homes of Princes and Noblemen's Palaces; Castles and Stately Houses; Beauties of Mountain, Lake, and River. Photographs Taken by Permission of Her Majesty the Queen, &c., &c. Large Quarto. New-York: The Werner Company. $6.75.

If ever there was pomp in a title it is found in this exceedingly handsome volume, with its wealth of photogravures. Here are the actual sources of stories and legends which have come to us across seas from the mother land. You begin with Windsor Castle and you conclude with Lismore Castle, County Waterford, Ireland. There are hundreds of full-page pictures, executed in the very best manner, and perfect in their reproduction.

What an imposing pile is Windsor Castle, as seen from the Thames! Excepting the Norman keep, it is entirely English. It was Queen Bess who raised the terraces, and Queen Victoria has done much to embellish the grounds. When you come to the interior, the reception rooms, the throne room, the Queen's sitting room, the east corridor, then you are face to face with modern upholstering and decorative work, and it oppresses you. Her Majesty's sitting room is terribly littered with bric-à-brac. Her Majesty has, of course, a large family, and it must be nice to have all their pictures or miniatures around handy. Then there is such a mass of other things on tables, cabinet tops, and mantelpiece that there seems not to be room to plant another single object. With such an oppressive clutter of splendor one longs for the severe, single decoration in vogue in Japan. The Waterloo Room shows a table spread. Apparently there is an acre of damask covering the mahogany, and this is most imposing, but there are only two glasses to each couvert. We could not conveniently dine in the United States without at least three-quarters of a dozen glasses of assorted wines, champagnes, hocks, as outposts to the plate. But maybe the very good Queen favors Spartan ways.

St. James's Palace figures and retains the old stiff Tudor plan. The audience chamber is presented. It is a nice room, fairly comfortable, but why should you want a cheval glass in an audience room? But it was, you find out, an audience room only by courtesy, and is commonly known as the Queen's Closet, being the innermost room of the suite of state rooms. Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, is a large hotel-like structure, which has been copied in miniature in California.

For real grandeur as seen in the garden, Hampton Court is impressive. Queen Elizabeth did most for it. There is a good story about Brown, who was a great landscape gardener of the time of George III. "Improve it," said the King. "I won't, because I can't," was the landscape gardener's reply.

You like to look at Holland House, that fine old mansion in Kensington, and you think of the very impertinent woman who lived there, and of Moore, Macaulay, Rogers, Sydney Smith, and others whom Lady Holland used to snub. The volume contains an extended panorama, affording endless information, instruction, and pleasure.

MR. MOTT IN PIKE COUNTY AGAIN

THE OLD SETTLER, THE SQUIRE, AND LITTLE PELEG. By Ed. Mott. Illustrated by D. A. McKellar. 8vo. New-York: The United States Book Company. $1.

Mr. Mott does not reveal whether or not he is a son of that Sugar Swamp district so dear to the heart of the Old Settler, and so prolific in the production of marvels beside which the world's seven traditional marvels fade into insignificance. If he is, then his ability as a story teller is no greater than one might expect from a man so peculiarly favored in regard to his birthplace. Even if he is not a native of that picturesque district, the fact, revealed in the preface to this highly instructive volume, that he had the good fortune, when a boy, to sit and listen to the Old Settler's reminiscences, must have been in itself a liberal education and an acute spur to his ambition. Whatever may have been Mr. Mott's debt, in a literary way, to the irascible old gentleman, he has since paid it completely by the loving care with which he has reproduced both the language and the spirit of that delightful backwoods philosopher.

It is not easy to guess from the stories themselves the exact geographical position of the "clearing" to which the Old Settler gives the indistinctive appellation of the Sugar Swamp, but it is certainly safe to conjecture that the locality is not further outside the borders of New-England, if it is outside them at all, than where New-York and Pennsylvania come together. The shrewd mother wit, the grotesque and yet not quite absurd exaggeration of these tales, and the convincing dialect in which they are told, will all seem strangely and intensely familiar to whoever has once lived in any one of half a dozen Eastern States.

Such readers will doubly appreciate Mr. Mott's realistic picture of his boyhood's friend, and the vivid way it brings back to mind lonely roads that ran through woods and fields, still dear to memory; the country taverns, and the garrulous old fellows who met there for their own entertainment. The Squire, the Old Settler, and Little Peleg were always more or less nearly duplicated at every such lounging place, though perhaps not many people can recall types so perfect as those with which Sol's Ridge Clearing was favored.

The Squire was almost as necessary to the Old Settler, in the proper fulfillment of his destiny, as was the bibsnook to the tush-wobbler, that remarkable "root-h'ister" of Sugar Swamp. Nature provided the tush-wobbler with a nose nine feet long, placed his eyes and ears on his hind quarters, and otherwise fitted him for attending to the business of rooting up forest trees for the sustenance of himself and the incidental benefit of the early Sugar Swampers, but, in order to confine his root-h'isting proclivities to a limited range of country, she entirely omitted to give the useful creature any power or means of locomotion except through the aid of the bibsnook. The Old Settler explains so lucidly the peculiar manner in which the legs of a bibsnook were made to serve the tushwobbler that the attempt to paraphrase his account need be carried no further, since every one would better read it for himself in Mr. Mott's book. The point to be illustrated was simply the interdependence of Squires and Settlers.

The veteran of Sugar Swamp had stored away in his memory an inexhaustible stock of anecdotes, gathered during his residence in that hamlet, but they would never have been brought to mind had it not been for the irritating remarks of the wily Squire. Nobody told such good stories as the Old Settler, for the reason that he always told his story last, and had such limitless power or imagination that he could always go several more than one better than his associates.

The Squire could do something in the adventure line on his own account, but he usually saved himself the trouble, and earned the gratitude of his fellow-townsmen by his skillful method of luring the Old Settler on to his noblest achievements in the matter of fiction. This luring process was sometimes a rather dangerous pastime for the Squire. It required much diplomatic skill, since the Old Settler could always see through a hole in the densest grindstone, and was rendered particularly furious if any of his hearers had the temerity to "bamsmuzzlegig" him or make the slightest attempt to usurp his place as story-teller-in-chief to the community.

Mr. Mott has caught to perfection the dialect and manner of thought common to farmers in the Eastern States, and uses with the greatest naturalness and familiarity all the unauthorized but highly expressive terms with which they ornament their conversation. He omits necessary letters from some words and adds unnecessary ones to others with all the skill of one to the country born. It would hardly be exaggeration to credit Mr. Mott with having presented a nearly perfect model of the New-England farmer's speech and thought, for he has brought out, not only salient and obvious characteristics, but also the subtle, though no less important, details. The types portrayed are those which Miss Murfree has drawn for the South, and Octave Thanet for the West. They are made attractive by no special virtues which they possess, but by an unmistakable human quality that the writer has managed to impart to them.

The Old Settler almost never told the truth; herein lies, however, not a fault, but his chief charm and originality, and his only reason for being in a book. His skill in the manipulation of facts is so perfect that he never strikes one as an ordinary liar, but more as an adept in artistic fiction. It is obvious that he was honest in the affairs of ordinary life and a thoroughly respectable member of society. His keen, and yet kindly, humor is eminently characteristic of his class, in spite of its reputation for Puritanical severity, and consists, not so much in intentional witticisms on the part of the Old Settler, as in his naturally quaint way of viewing things in general.

We have the author's word that the Old Settler and the Squire are drawn from life. He has certainly rendered them creatures of flesh and blood for many readers who have long ago counted Mr. Mott's hero and Uncle Silas Larrabee of Ogunquit among their valued friends.

LITERARY NOTES

—Dr. Eugene C. Savage, who wrote the excellent and touching biography of Benjamin Harris Brewster, published a few years ago, has in press with the Messrs. Lippincott a biographical novel dealing with the Franco-Prussian war, entitled "The American in Paris." It is said that he has given a "comprehensive picture of the military and diplomatic phases of the war, including the battle of Sedan, the siege and commune of Paris, and has woven them into a romance which throws into prominence, not only the figures, but the actual authenticated utterances of Bismarck, Moltke, William, Napoleon III., Eugénie, Favre, Thiers, Gambetta, MacMahon, Bazaine, Louise Michel, and the Americans Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Washburne. The account is impartial as between the two nations, but vigorously American in outlining the vital, yet unrealized, influence the United States had upon this conflict, which is still the greatest European event since Waterloo." The book will be published on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, which occurs on Sept. 2.

—The Messrs. Putnam announce as in press the second part of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's "History of American Literature," which deals with the period of the Revolution, 1765-1785, and comprises two volumes.

—A one-volume edition of Browning, containing all the poems, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for publication this season.

—A uniform edition of the writings of John Burroughs will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will comprise nine volumes, each volume to contain a frontispiece, and will be limited to 1,000 sets.

—Fraser Rae expects to follow his biography of Sheridan with two volumes containing an authentic edition of the plays printed from the original manuscripts.

—The Messrs. Appleton will soon have ready A. Conan Doyle's new story, "The Stark Munro Letters," which will be issued with illustrations.

—Mr. Jusserand, the new historian of English literature, is about to publish a volume of "English Essays from a French Pen."

—Frederick A. Stokes Company expect to issue next month in their Twentieth Century Series "Dead Man's Court," a detective story of to-day, by Maurice J. Hervey, and "The Sale of a Soul," by F. Frankfort Moore, the author of "I Forbid the Bans," &c., which will be followed early in October by "Toxin," by Ouida. In their Bijou Series they will issue "A Bubble," a love story, by Mrs. L. B. Walford, and "Private Tinker," a series of short stories by John Strange Winter. "Bohemia Invaded," by James L. Ford, author of "The Literary Shop," will be issued early in October.

—Austin Dobson has in press a third series of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes."

—The third and fourth volumes of Justin H. McCarthy's work on the French Revolution will be published in London within a few weeks.

—A volume entitled "Algerian Memories," which Fisher Unwin will publish in the Autumn, is an account of a bicycle tour over the Atlas Mountains to Sahara, by Dr. and Mrs. Workman.

—The September number of the Atlantic Monthly will contain the first part of a story by Charles Egbert Craddock, entitled "The Mystery of Witch Face Mountains," and the second of John Fiske's new historical papers, his subject being Capt. John Smith.

—Sir Walter Besant has written a monograph on Westminster which will be published this Fall as a companion volume to his work on London. His new novel, "As We Are: As We May Be," will also be issued this Fall in book form.

—Early in October George H. Richmond & Co. will publish a novel of life in New-York by James L. Ford, the author of "The Literary Shop," and the writer of the paper in the current number of The Bachelor of Arts entitled "The Golden Age of Puffery." The title of the novel is "Dolly Dillenbeck." It treats of a young man with a fortune and an actress with talent and ambition.

—The Messrs. Crowell announce as in preparation "Beautiful Houses," by Louis H. Gibson, the author of the recent work on "Convenient Houses." It will be the result of careful study of houses in Europe and other lands, as well as American houses.

—Among the papers which will be printed in the September number of the Educational Review will be these: "What Knowledge is of Most Worth," by Nicholas Murray Butler; "Evolution and Education," by Joseph Le Conte; "Education According to Nature," by William H. Payne; "Laws of Mental Congruence in Education," by B. A. Hinsdale, and "The Rural School Problem," by Henry Sabin.

—In Henry Holt & Co.'s Buckram Series recently appeared a volume entitled "The Master Knot and Another Story," the author's name given being Conover Duff. This name proves to be a pen name representing three young writers of Cleveland named Laura Gaylord, Florence Little, and Edward Cady.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE HISTORY OF GREECE FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE GREEK NATION. By Adolph Holm. Translated from the German. In Four Volumes. Vol. II. The Fifth Century B. C. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

FROM A NEW-ENGLAND HILLSIDE. Notes from Underledge. By William Potts. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

A JOURNAL OF THE PLAGUE YEAR. Written by a Citizen Who Continued all the While in London. By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George A. Aitken, with illustrations by J. B. Yeats. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

A CRUEL DILEMMA. By Mary H. Tennyson. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE GREATER POEMS OF VIRGIL. Vol. I. Containing the First Six Books of the Aeneid. Edited by J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge, 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

AT THE SIGN OF THE CAT AND RACKET. (La Maison du Chat qui Pelote.) Translated by Clara Bell with a Preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE SAME OLD FOOL. By Maximus. 1895.

LIVELY PLAYS FOR LIVE PEOPLE. By Thomas Stewart Denison. 12mo. Chicago: T. S. Denison.

THE SILVER ISSUE TEMPORARY

Chauncey F. Black Makes a Denial of Some Recent Sensational Newspaper Reports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Under date of York, Penn., Aug. 24, Chauncey F. Black, writes to Lawrence Gardner of this city, Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, with reference to a newspaper article published in a Baltimore paper, Aug. 14, alleged to be an interview with Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, and also to criticisms which the article states have been passed upon the attitude the officers of the National Association of Democratic Clubs are said to have taken upon the silver question.

Mr. Black thinks that the misunderstandings in this matter grew out of groundless newspaper reports, and calls Mr. Gardner's attention to the fact that at a recent meeting in this city Senator Faulkner as Chairman of the Campaign Committee, himself (Mr. Black) as President of the National Democratic Clubs, and Mr. Gardner as Secretary of both organizations, which meeting, he states, was a mere matter of routine political business, "the silver question was not mentioned among us. As to that," he further writes, "neither the course of the committee nor of the clubs was discussed. We were not there for that or any similar purpose. We all of us, so far as I know, declined to be interviewed, and, in consequence of that default, a parcel of interviews were invented and sent out broadcast."

Many criticisms upon the reported action of this conference, some of them very denunciatory, Mr. Black says, have been forwarded to him. "And all of them, of course, unjust, because founded, as far as I am concerned, upon a merely gratuitous newspaper falsehood, devised to supply the place of real news concerning our conference."

Referring to the "alleged interview with Senator Faulkner himself in the Baltimore paper," Mr. Black says he does not believe there was any such conversation as was reported. Giving reasons for his belief, he mentions Senator Faulkner's presence at the conference, and his knowledge that the silver question was not mentioned; and, further, the fact that, even if they were disposed to commit the National Association of Democratic Clubs to one side or another of any National question, the thing is impossible. He shows by reference to their constitution that "all the officers and the Executive Committee together would be wholly powerless for any such purpose." Mr. Black further goes on to explain that the officers of the National Association of Democratic Clubs "have no right to plunge the organization into factional disturbances, or to officially proclaim as Democratic doctrine anything not previously decreed in regular National Convention."

Mr. Black, while asserting that he has opinions on the silver question, says: "But I have placed on the Executive Committee of this association some of the most distinguished advocates of silver in the land, as witness McMillin of Tennessee, Carr of North Carolina, Clarke of Montana, Aukeney of Minnesota, and Richards of Utah. Would any of these gentlemen be there if I were inclined to pack a committee against their views? Not a thought was taken of the silver question when the committee was appointed."

After further declaring himself sure that Senator Faulkner never spoke a word reflecting on the officers of the Association of Democratic Clubs or their management, Mr. Black says:

"The silver question is temporary in character, however it shall be decided," and he asserts that either side, defeated in National Convention, will submit to the will of the majority. He thinks there can be no doubt that either side will do so. "It was thus," he declares, "in 1892, and it will be thus in 1896."

In a brief sentence commending the integrity of Democrats, no matter what their views about silver, Mr. Black declares that there should be no separation on such issue, and concludes: "Shall we wreck the great party of Constitutional Government and expose ourselves to the untold miseries of a centralized, prodigal, and corrupt Government, taking the masses for the classes upon a comparatively paltry question of coinage? The spirit of the silver Democrats, South and West, shows that no such result is possible, and they may be assured that their Northern and Eastern brethren are equally loyal to the great cause of free government, which the Democracy has had in charge for more than a hundred years."

McKINLEY WANTS ALABAMA.

The "White Wings" Will Support Him Against Reed, Favored by Negroes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—State Republican circles are stirred considerably by the announcement that Dr. R. A. Moseley, Jr., who has led the fight in Alabama for years as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and who has had large bites of the Government pie, will be opposed for re-election by William Vaughan, a young Birmingham Republican leader, who has stood for Congress and identified himself prominently with the White Wing Republicans.

Dr. Moseley is popularly credited with carrying the negroes in his vest pocket, and has maintained his dictatorship on that plea, but the Republicans are tiring of negro representation in their inner councils. Besides this, Mr. Vaughan is a McKinley man, while Dr. Moseley and his friends are for Reed for President. The fight will be on this issue, with the prospects for Moseley's downfall and an Alabama delegation for McKinley at the Republican National Convention.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 27.—There was a cloudburst on Twelve Mile Island last night. John Dix and his little son were asleep in a house on the island, and were awakened by water rushing into their room. Dix, with the child in his arms, swam across the river, a distance of 100 yards. The child was almost cut to pieces by coming in contact with driftwood. It cannot live. The house Dix occupied floated down the river.

Butte, Mon., Aug. 27.—A triple killing occurred at Sweet Grass, on the international boundary, yesterday. William Long, cowboy for the "F" outfit, who is also said to be a whisky smuggler, killed a mounted policeman named Richardson. After the shooting of Richardson Long went to C. B. Tool's ranch, where he killed Ira Brown, foreman of the sheep ranch. The latter, before dying, shot Long, killing him almost instantly.

Jiminez, Mexico, Aug. 27.—Estansislas Tamarez, a noted bandit chief, who for the last ten years committed robberies and murders in the mountains west of there, and who was recently captured by Government troops, was hanged at Parral yesterday. This is the first execution by hanging that has occurred in Mexico, the usual manner of death being by shooting.

Denver, Aug. 27.—Helmuth Loescher, the engineer whose alleged negligence caused the Gumry Hotel explosion, was brought back this morning from his flight south. He was formally charged with the murder of Peter Gumry and others. It is not believed here that a conviction can follow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Post Chaplain Walter Marvine, fourteen days; Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, Fourth Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Second Artillery, two months' extension; Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, Ninth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Charles McQuision, Fourth Infantry, fourteen days; Major John Pittman, Ordnance, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. William S. Pierce, Ordnance, one month's extension.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Club Bindery, to conduct a book bindery in New-York City. Capital, $10,000. Directors—Edwin B. Holden, Walter Gilliss, and Junius S. Morgan of New-York City.

H. White & Co., to carry on the business of exporting and importing merchandise, &c., in New-York City. Capital, $50,000. Directors—George H. Witte of Jersey City, Max Gaetcke and Leonce Dubois of New-York City.

THE DUKE MUCH FATIGUED

Greatly Wearied by His First Social Effort in Newport.

RESTING IN THE BIG MARBLE HOUSE

A Grand Ball to be Given by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt this Evening in Honor of Miss Consuelo.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The Duke of Marlborough was greatly fatigued by his first social effort here, the going to R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, fancy dress ball last night, and this morning he remained within the walls of Marble House, resting. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt went to the Casino alone, and every man who chanced to talk with them was set down for the Duke by the crowd eager to see his Grace, who pressed about him and looked him over from head to foot.

The Duke drove out this afternoon, and this evening there is a small dinner at Marble House, at which he is present.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's ball in honor of Miss Consuelo takes place to-morrow evening at Marble House. Its every feature will be upon a grand and expensive scale, and it is doubtful if it will not lead in brilliancy all Newport's great dances. The cotillion will be led by R. T. Wilson, Jr., dancing with Miss Vanderbilt. More than 300 cards are out. It has been said that the engagement of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt will be announced upon this occasion, but near friends deny the probability of the story, and it is doubtful if the report has any foundation. It is said by her friends to be only one of the very annoying stories to which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has been subjected recently.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a picnic this afternoon at Oakland, the farm of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in Portsmouth, for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, her younger daughter. It was a children's party, in honor of Miss Gladys's birthday. Fifty were present. This evening Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Dr. W. T. Bull, gave a luncheon to-day at the Casino. Her guests were Mrs. C. M. Best, Miss May Vanderpoel, Miss De Barrill, Miss Hunter, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. Harper Pennington, and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman.

Mrs. S. F. Barger gave a luncheon for young ladies to-day.

The larger dinner companies this evening were entertained by Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. John J. Mason, and Mrs. James Hude Beakman.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages from New-York include Phoenix Ingraham, visiting I. Townsend Burden; Hamilton W. Carr, visiting Royal Phelps Carroll; C. C. Leary, visiting Miss Leary; the Hon. Andrew H. Green and Miss Green, visiting Mrs. John O'Brien, at Inchiquin.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include Dr. and Mrs. I. Kuhn, Mrs. E. S. Hughes and family, Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jeremiah, E. H. Carswell, Miss Musgrove, Miss Lefferts, Miss Bella McMillen, C. W. Kranshaar, P. Burke, John D. Duff, F. G. Landon, C. A. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Williamson, New-York; Philip Stockton, S. McDonald, F. P. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Goddard, Edward Torrey, Henry G. Holladay, G. T. Rice, Francis Burke, W. McLoughlin, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kimball, W. E. Doyle, Jr., Waldo E. Mason, Robert F. Fiske, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Stevens, Irving Fisher, H. W. Fisher, New-Haven; Edward Hall Jennings, Lenox; D. N. Bell, Charles W. Reiff, George A. Bostwick, George C. Bowker, R. George Buchanan, Philadelphia; J. Arthur Corbett, B. Frank Shields, H. A. Beckwith, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Walter, Mrs. Henry W. Harwood, W. B. Austin, Mrs. H. A. Brookover, Chicago; A. W. Wells, Quincy, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Wilcox, Middletown, Ct.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Crandall, Glens Falls, Frank Hamilton, Natherton Hall, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brigham, Miss Schultz, Murray Hill, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Rathburn, Miss Recor Rathburn, Elmira; W. A. Dinsmore, Sioux City; Mrs. C. G. Buell, Ely Buell, Edward J. Hanna, Rochester; L. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Yeager, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Groves, Kansas City; I. L. Repplier, George J. Gross, Jr., Reading; Ernest Lefeove, London; W. B. Buchanan, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Howard Gibb, Brooklyn; Mrs. I. C. Goff, Philadelphia; S. Chase, Jr., William Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fletcher, Providence.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Charles C. Leary, Phoenix Ingraham, Henry Pearce, Jr., of New-York; William Atkinson, Hugh Whitney of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. James Waller of Chicago, Mrs. Robert M. Doyle of Annapolis, and E. C. Benedict of London.

Prof. A. Wisner will resume his conferences in French Wednesday, Sept. 4, continuing on the three succeeding Wednesdays of the month. The dates and subjects are as follows: Sept. 4, "Les Recents Anniversaries Allemands," at Mrs. John Clinton Gray's, Kay Street; Sept. 11, "Esprit et Coutumes Autrefois," at Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's, Native Rock, Bellevue Avenue; Sept. 18, "Le Fils de Napoleon III.," at Mrs. Henry Clews's, Ocean Avenue, and Wednesday, Sept. 25, "Historie de la Conversation" and "Le Maréchal de Castellane," at Mrs. W. Storrs Wells's, Bellevue and Ruggles Avenues.

Center Hitchcock gave a clambake today, at which ladies were present. The party left the Casino at noon on a coach for the clambake club grounds.

Count Bela Zichy, who was here last season, will return on Thursday.

The Rev. Braddin Hamilton of New-York left here to-day for a ten days' tour in Canada.

Gabriel Mead Tooker, whose daughter on Saturday wedded J. Wadsworth Ritchie, today signed off his Summer residence, one of the finest in Newport, to his three children—Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and John S. Tooker.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include Stephen W. Collins, Minturn Post Collins, William B. Aitken, and Miss Aitken, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chambers and Miss Anna Stevens, East Orange; F. Parker Davis, Washington; L. W. Macoy, Princeton; C. M. Brintung, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad H. Weil, Miss Matilda Weil, Miss Ethel Weil, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hayman, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Belknap, South Orange; James Day Rowland, Ogontz, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Farley, Short Hills, N. J.; G. B. Snow, H. S. Battell, and W. S. Thompson, Boston.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Frank Ellis gave a dinner this evening at Cleftstone cottage. Covers were laid for fifteen, and the affair was an exceedingly pleasant one. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, and Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Bergner gave a sailing party on board the Mascot to-day. Among those who enjoyed the cool breeze of the bay were Dr. and Mrs. F. Freemont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fox, Louis von Gaertner, Miss Ameer, and Judge Clearwater.

Miss Van Nest of New-York gave a water party to-day on the steamer Creedmoor. A very enjoyable sail was indulged in, and a dinner at Sprout's wound up the afternoon's pleasure. Among those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, James T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. John Newbold, Miss Sherman, and Miss Charlotte Pell.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the celebrated writer and physician, gave a reading this morning for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Library Fund. The room was filled to overflowing, and a large sum of money was realized. Bishop Lawrence presided, and gave a brief opening address.

The delightful weather of last week still continues, and society has been availing itself of it. Water parties were in order today, and long drives were indulged in by a great number of the younger set. The bay is dotted with a myriad of white-winged yachts, which have returned from various points along the Maine coast.

Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop of New-York gave a luncheon party at Kebo today, which for beauty of floral decorations has seldom been eclipsed. A large round centrepiece of hardy hydrangea and gladioli was tastefully arranged inside a bank of wild ferns and smilax. Corsage bouquets of American Beauty roses tied with wide ribbon of cream-colored watered silk were given to the ladies present. The guests were Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. George Bend, Miss Gurne, Mrs. Charles Field, Miss Chace, Miss Taylor, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Eastwick, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Charles Hayson, Mrs. Edward Ripley, Mrs. Merritt, and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

William Laimbeer of New-York gave a luncheon to-day at Kebo to a party of golfers. Hydrangea and maidenhair ferns formed the floral decorations. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mairs, Miss Sard, Miss Harrison, Miss Knowlton, Edward L. Hall, Harry Anderson, and Nathaniel Reynal.

Walter W. Swornsbourne of New-York gave a benefit concert to-night. A large delegation of society people was present. E. Howard Gay of Boston gave several vocal selections and Arthur H. Morrice of London sang several songs. Among those present were Miss Maria A. Becket, Mrs. Charles Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby, Howard A. Colby, Mrs. L. Ward Clark, Miss Elizabeth Clark, Miss Mary Clark, Charles R. Lynde, Mrs. H. A. Moser, Miss E. H. Moser, Miss V. T. Cary, the Misses Boyd, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrews, the Misses Andrews, Miss H. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Easterbrook, the Misses Bridgam, W. C. Thomas, Edward Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, the Misses Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cooper, Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Jeanette Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, Miss Graves, Charles S. Colton, William K. Ketcham, Mrs. A. G. Weeks, Wadsworth Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Pike, James Ross Todd, and J. Allen Townsend of New-York.

The latest arrivals are Evert Baucker Sundes, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mallory, F. W. Fitts, W. H. Atwood, E. A. Lewis, Miss F. A. Murphey, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Greene, Edwin Langdon, W. A. Galentine, Miss F. M. Austin, Miss Sarah Stoddard, Mrs. Lester Dwinell, George R. White, Mrs. Edward Sullivan, Mrs. W. T. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Miss Josephine Hamilton, Mrs. Stroud, Mrs. Daughton, Miss Brown, Miss Sadd, Henry Page, Walter D. Buck, Clinton G. Harris, Henry I. Brown, F. W. M. Kamon, L. Jackson, Miss L. E. Troendle, W. W. Atell, Joseph Bulch, Mrs. D. H. Stone, Mrs. F. W. Stanwood, Edwin Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, Miss Dorothy Watson, Miss Hobart, Miss Herschel, Albert H. Smyth, B. Fowler, G. Warren Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ira F. How, Mrs. W. A. Denison, Charles J. Kipp, Mrs. A. W. Drown, Miss Drown, Miss E. W. Hinsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., W. E. Littleton, L. St Clair Colby, Mrs. G. R. Colby, Reginald H. Arnold, N. Lester Mullen, O. H. Harvey, F. D. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lorimer, Miss Anna K. Lorimer, Miss B. G. Lorimer, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sewell.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 27.—The day was an ideal golfers' day, and it seemed as if all Lenox was down at the links, either as spectators or players. Among the players were J. Egmont Schermerhorn, S. Parkman Shaw, Joseph W. Burden, Miss Eunice Ives, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Edith Barnes, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Grace Parsons, and Miss Carrie Webb. Miss Webb is one of the best women players here, and when the tournament takes place it looks as if she might be the champion. It will be a close race between her and Miss Constance Parsons.

Frank Amory and Parkman Shaw went around the links together again to-day. If Mr. Amory decides to play in the tournament, he and Mr. Shaw will be the leading contestants for the amateur championship.

Lewis S. Greenleaf, who has been spending sometime in Lenox as a guest of Mrs. A. B. Bacon and of Brayton Ives, went to Boston to-day on business, and will return to Lenox for the Autumn gayeties.

Thatcher M. Adams went down to New-York to-day for a short business trip.

Dudley Duykinck of Riverdale, Cal., with a party of friends, was in Lenox to-day. They are driving through the country.

Joshua W. Davis and family went to Southampton to-day for a week's visit. They will all come back to Lenox for the Autumn season.

Mrs. George Turnure gave a dinner of a dozen covers last evening. Mrs. Orme Wilson also gave a dinner of fourteen covers.

The first of the subscription dances at the Assembly Rooms will take place Friday, Sept. 13.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. John S. Barnes will give large dancing parties during the months of September at dates not yet fixed.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrill Hoffman have returned from Narragansett Pier, and will remian here at the Shattuck Cottage for the rest of the season.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Saratoga Summer lectures were resumed this morning, the Saratoga Opera House being filled to its full capacity. The Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Pittsburg, Penn., delivered a carefully prepared and very interesting lecture on "Christian Sociology from the Church Standpoint." His series of lectures will cover three more days.

The Hunyman party of fifty tourists of Plainfield, N. J., to-night returned to Congress Hall from their extended tour to points in the Adirondacks, and to-morrow will leave for home.

The 500 Brooklyn members of the Epworth League were to-day favored with the grandest weather for their visit to the Gen. Grant cottage at Mount McGregor. To-night they were given a reception in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, where addresses were made by Village President Charles H. Sturges, Bishop John F. Newman of Omaha, Neb.; the Rev. Dr. Morey of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelly, editor of The Methodist Review, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Hughes.

At Zion Church this evening, Prof. C. H. Leftwick of Augusta, Ga., delivered a lecture on the "Functions and Powers of Liberia in the Evangelization and Civilization of Africa."

The First Baptists made an excursion today to Lake George.

Louis La Point of Plattsburg, who lost $100 in an alleged gambling game of poker, has been placed in the county jail as a witness. The parties who were arrested on his complaint have been admitted to bail.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Taylor, C. E. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wiruss, A. A. Stevens, E. S. Farrell, S. McGee, Miss Winchell, W. M. Forney, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hannaman, Mrs. H. Smith, B. J. McCann, T. I. Madge, A. M. Talson, Miss M. Miles, J. E. Montelles, Miss G. L. Waldo, Miss D. Coffin, A. F. Kennedy, A. Batonye, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clapp, A. H. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Waldo, Dr. J. P. Tuttle, T. J. Lynch, L. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lynch, E. G. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale, L. M. Bloomington, Miss Issertel, E. B. Heyman, S. S. Smith, Mrs. D. M. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Newman, Miss A. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. S. Banner, Miss Bloomingdale, D. D. Sicher, L. G. Smith, L. Roberts, F. H. Levy, J. M. Babcock, A. C. Kluge, A. Kluge, E. Kluge, J. B. Remick, Mrs. E. P. Oppenheimer, R. E. Oppenheim, Mrs. G. W. Becker, A. Early, M. A. C. Levy, A. K. C. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Locke, Mrs. J. Early, Miss Early, R. Mayhoff, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Goebel, Miss J. E. Butler, S. C. Downs, A. N. Morrison, P. A. Geoghan, T. F. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thebau, W. E. Weeks, F. T. Hamlin, G. Frank, Miss Knox, H. J. Schoenan, C. Schlestein, A. L. Hernstein, Mrs. M. V. B. Traus, Miss A. Deway, Miss R. Deway, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer, M. F. Stynbeck, C. H. Seaver, Y. P. Risley, J. J. Obyone, L. G. White, J. H. Manning, L. Toulland, C. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brooks, W. M. Barry and family, D. M. Forrest, E. Wolff, C. M. Tarlord, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sanford, Mrs. S. A. Dickinson, and Miss H. Dickinson.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted	7
Apartments to Let	15	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Instruction	10
Autumn Resorts	14	Law Schools	10
Bankers' Cards	13	Legal Notices	14
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	13
Boarders Wanted	7	New-Jersey Property	15
Business Notices	5	Proposals	7
City Flats To Let	15	Reverees' Notices	15
City Houses To Let	15	Rooms Wanted	7
City Items	5	Situations Wanted	7
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Special Notices	5
Country Houses To Let	15	Summer Resorts	7
Deaths	5	Surrogate Notices	14
Dividends	13	The Turf	6
Excursions	7	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Financial	13	Travelers' Guide	16
		Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th-St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman. Matinée.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.

HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert Band. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Dr. Syntax.

POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—Cincinnati vs. New-York.

SCHUETZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J.—Plattdeutsche Volksfest.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—The Beggar Student.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Senator Quay Has Won His Fight.
R. W. Inman's Body Not Found.
Ecuador's War is Ended.
Maryland Day in Brooklyn.
Solier and Bosch Arrested.
John I. Davenport's Irregularities.
Minister Ransom Reappointed.

Page 2

The Valkyrie Sails Well.
The Plattdeutsche Volksfest.
Secretary Morton Aroused.
A Tramp Stops a Train.
Live Baby Buried, They Say.
Views on a Union Ticket.

Page 3

New Publications Reviewed.
News of the Summer Resorts.
Cubans Deny de Lome's Statements.
The Silver Issue Temporary.

Page 5

Taotai to Investigate Ku-Cheng.
Parade of the Knights.
Fun for West Point Cadets.
Milholland and Platt Reconciled.
Jugglery with the Civil Service.
German Veterans of America.
American Citizens at Tarsus.

Page 6

Ben Brush, Western Wonder, Fails.
Alix is Still Out of Form.

Page 7

Hovey is Tennis Champion.

Page 8

Liquor Dealers to Close Sundays.
Mr. Bowe on the Political Outlook.
Jersey Railroads at War.
Whisky Trust Litigation.
Not Drunk, but Badly Injured.
Tax Rate Fixed at $1.91.
Two Alleged Smugglers Arrested.

Page 9

Educational Bulletin No. 2.

Page 10

Educational Bulletin, Continued.
New Brooklyn Naval Dry Dock.

Page 11

Trading in Grain Fairly Active.
Business Troubles.

Page 12

The Upward Movement in Stocks.

Page 13

Franchise for Third Avenue Line.
The Cruiser Columbia Inquiry.
Convention of Letter Carriers.
Work of the Bartholdi Crèche.
A Check for $110 for Clinchy.

Page 14

John B. Ireland Testifies.
Address by James C. Carter.
The Georgic's First Voyage.
Wants His Marriage Annulled.

Page 15

Regents Ready to be Investigated.
In the Real Estate Field.
News of the Railroads.

Page 16

Hope of Harmony in Brooklyn.
Parkhurst Urges Lexow's Defeat.
The Fourteenth Regiment Moves.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	67	68	73
6 A. M.	64	68	74
9 A. M.	63	73	76
12 M.	68	74	78
4 P. M.	75	73	78
6 P. M.	71	73	77
9 P. M.	67	73	76
12 P. M.	66	71	75

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 75⅞
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 67.6
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 67.7
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 71.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE BACKGROUND OF CUBAN INSURRECTION.

On the 20th of July the Spanish Minister, from the shades of Swampscot, wrote a private letter which he allows to be published in the latest number of Harper's Weekly. It relates to the Cuban insurrection. He says: "The American press does not want the truth. * * * It prints with relish the lies of low adventurers, or of the walking delegates of the poor cigarmakers of Florida that live on their contributions." Then he goes on to describe the insurgents as "a few thousand adventurers taking, for a moment, advantage of the rainy seasons," and he asks: "Is that a people?"

Mr. de Lome has made a serious mistake in publishing this letter. It was not correct in the statements in July; it is still less so now. The American press has published day by day for, lo! these many months, all the official dispatches from Cuba. It has given the Spaniards every chance to state their side. The Spanish officials, on the other hand, have done everything they could do and dared to do to prevent the truth from being known, by the severest and most despotic and cowardly censorship of the telegraph, and, so far as possible, of every other means of communication with Cuba. And yet, by the official statements of the Spanish themselves, Spain has sent to Cuba over 60,000 picked troops, has employed some 40,000 Cuban militia in garrison duty, has surrounded the island with a fleet of warships and cruisers, has put in command her most experienced and able General, and the net result of nearly four months of this strenuous effort is a demand for "reinforcements." In the face of these facts, one of two things must be true: Either the insurrection is really formidable or the Government which Mr. de Lome represents is disgracefully, hopelessly, and ridiculously weak. To insist that this tremendous drain on the resources of the home Government has been made, and made in vain, to curb an uprising of "a few thousand adventurers" is simply to invite amused and contemptuous incredulity.

If Mr. de Lome will take the trouble to read the article in the September number of The Forum by Mr. Clarence King, he will see that extensive and well-digested information as to Cuba, the policy of Spain with regard to Cuba, and the real purpose of the insurgents is not inaccessible in the United States. Mr. King's article is a vigorous statement of historical and recent facts. It will not be successfully disputed by the Spanish Minister or any one else. On the face of the situation, an uprising so hopeless as Mr. de Lome says that this one is, undertaken even by a "few thousands" of Cubans, and met by the utmost exertions of the Spanish Government, must have a very powerful motive. Men do not court the fate that he would have us think surely awaits these rebels, unless they are driven to it by an oppression that makes the chances of death and ruin welcome. Mr. King shows what this oppression has been, what the resistance to it has been, and what has compelled the present uprising. He makes it plain that the causes of rebellion are far more serious, far more intolerable, than those which brought about the separation of the English colonies from the mother country. We may have a certain admiration for the persistence of the Spanish in their policy toward Cuba, but even that is rendered difficult when the Spanish Minister stoops to misrepresentations so obvious as to be insulting.

MARYLAND'S MONUMENT.

The shaft which was unveiled yesterday in Prospect Park is one of those memorials to the patriots of the Revolution that owe their origin to the societies of "Sons" and "Daughters," of late years so zealous in their work.

Certainly it was a tribute well earned by the Marylanders, whose gallant charge was the most creditable feature in the disastrous battle fought 119 years ago yesterday. Their achievement merits the greater admiration, inasmuch as it was performed at a time of general demoralization in the American ranks. The British had crossed from Staten Island to Long Island in order to attack the American forces, posted, under Putnam, at Brooklyn for the defense of New-York. The portion of Washington's army sent across East River for this purpose was far inferior to Lord Howe's attacking forces, and also had not properly guarded the roads on its left from Jamaica and Bedford. A strong force, however, under Sullivan, had been thrown out toward Flatbush, and Howe, surprising and turning the left flank of this body, caused it to break in retreat toward Putnam's main line of defenses.

On the American right a demonstration of the enemy had caused Stirling's brigade to be sent out across Gowanus Creek, where it was engaged in skirmishing. But the defeat of Sullivan at once imperiled Stirling. Instead of giving way, however, in a precipitate retreat, the latter took six companies of Smallwood's Maryland regiment, under Major Gist, and, changing front, charged the forces of Cornwallis, that were coming in from what had been the American left. It was impossible, with less than 400 men, wholly to check the British advance; but at least the retreat of Sullivan and of the remainder of Stirling's brigade was covered, although at a heavy cost to the devoted Marylanders.

Such, in brief, was the exploit then performed, and now, after many years, gratefully commemorated.

BROOKLYN CITY OFFICERS.

The position taken by the party in Brooklyn of which Mr. Edward M. Shepard is the recognized leader, as to the government of the city, is the only one which could be taken with honor or with any hope of carrying out the purpose of the party. That purpose has been clearly held from the first and firmly pursued. It is to secure for the city the best possible government. Under the charter of Brooklyn that means the best possible Mayor, and next in importance is the District Attorney of the county—now practically the same as the city.

The Shepard Democrats say they will yield that purpose on no consideration whatever, and will co-operate in local politics with no organization that does not accept that purpose in good faith. The sole possible evidence of good faith is the nomination of "a Democrat who is and has been undoubtedly and practically devoted to the reforms for which this organization stood in 1893 and 1894, and for which it now resolutely stands in 1895—a Democrat whose qualifications for so responsible and practical an office are to be found not less in his practical experience of public and political affairs than in his general business capacity and personal uprightness." This is unquestionably a good deal to ask of the regulars, for it amounts to asking them to select a Democratic candidate from among the Shepard Democrats. Yet the latter could ask no less without giving up the very object of their organization. And it must be remembered that that object has been a disinterested one.

If the so-called regulars accept these terms, a Democratic Mayor can be elected. If they efuse them, there will be three candidates in the canvass, and of these the candidate of the Shepard Democrats will beyond all doubt be the fittest.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CIVIL SERVICE.

We shall before long find in the columns of various esteemed contemporaries eloquent or scathing remarks in regard to the Chinese system of civil service examinations which, it is charged, has come to us, from the Celestial Empire via Great Britain. Later, when Congress assembles, various energetic and zealous members of the House or Senate will repeat these scathing and eloquent remarks, and apply them to the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, or, possibly to that for the salary of the Chief Offender, the President of the United States.

We found this prediction upon the fact that last week there was a debate in the House of Commons in which some instances were given of absurd questions asked in the English examinations, and evidence was submitted that the English Civil Service Commission is pedantic and impracticable. It was shown, for instance, that in certain examination papers proficiency in Latin and Greek was ranked higher than proficiency in English or in French and German, in about the proportion of 750, 500, and 375. That is to say, a candidate for appointment who knew the dead languages would stand twice as good a chance as one who knew only a living foreign tongue, and 50 per cent. better than one who knew only his own native tongue. On the face of it this is ludicrous, but it may not be so bad as it seems. We should have to know to what place the questions related before judging.

Granting, however, that the instances quoted are characteristic and cannot be excused, they do not prove that the principle of selection by competition and probation is a bad one, still less that selection for partisan or personal service is better. The Chinese examinations relate to the writings of Confucius and other ancient teachers. Those of England may relate to the works of Aristotle and Quintilian. It does not follow that all competitive examinations, followed by a trial in office, are futile. Even Latin and Greek questions are as good a test of fitness as relationship to a noble lord, or dirty service to a politician, for which they are the substitute. Moreover, it must be remembered that in the United States the civil service system is not copied from the English, but is distinctly original and American, and no more like the British than our President is like a Premier.

In the first place, our entire system is under the direct control of the Executive. The Commission, instead of being independent, as in England, holds at the discretion of the President. Its sole duty is to aid him in applying certain principles defined by law. In the second place, the tenure of our civil servants is not permanent and their number is much more limited than that of the English. Finally—and this is really important, though it may not seem so—the American people have a very effective sense of humor, and any serious tendency on the part of our Civil Service Commissioners, National or State, toward pedantry would promptly be suppressed by the force of ridicule. There have been some thousands of attempts on the part of the politicians in Congress to fasten on the Federal Commission blunders of the ludicrous sort cited against the English Commission. If one in ten of the alleged instances had been real, the Commission would have been compelled to resign long ago. But they were in about nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in a thousand pure inventions, and in the thousandth a case of misinformation. While Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was in the Commission, he made it his business, whenever a charge of this sort was made, directly to invite the author of it to give the details, with a promise that the blunder, if made, should be corrected. So far as we are aware, there was never a case in which the charge was sustained.

We would, therefore, in a spirit of pure friendship, advise the politicians who are about to make the incident in the House of Commons the basis of an attack upon our reform system, to be cautious, as they will suffer far more than the defenders of the reform.

THE SHADY SIDE OF THE BOAT.

Summer travel affords many interesting opportunities for the study of that most absorbing topic, human nature. It is a time when those of us who are inclined to be at all puffed up with self-esteem may find frequent opportunity for thanking Heaven that we are not as other persons are. Perhaps most of us overrate our own superiority; that is a very familiar weakness indeed, and one that upset our original ancestor Adam. But there is one large class of persons about whom there can be no doubt. As individuals they may be most excellent in many ways; but as travelers they display a woeful capacity for going through the world with a veil before their eyes and a compressor on their intellects. These are the habitually unobservant and unthinking persons.

One of the best places to note their peculiar way of going through the world is aboard a steamboat. Thousands travel every day on the boats running up and down the Hudson and up and down the bay; yet only a small percentage of these thousands can tell before the boat starts which will be the shady side. It seems as if the geography of the State ought to be sufficiently well known to enable the ordinary New-Yorker to understand that if he is bound up the Hudson he is bound north, and if he is heading for Sandy Hook he will go south. Yet a goodly number of our travelers either do not know these facts, or forget that there is any connection between them and the other familiar fact that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. It does not seem as if it required any profound operation of the brain to arrive at the conclusion that if you are going south in the morning the starboard side of the boat will be the shady side, and that the same will be the case going north in the afternoon.

Travelers who go back and forth to the country every day gradually acquire a knowledge of the shady side of the boat, but it is very seldom that a traveler is discovered who can decide that point by the light of reason. On a railway train which travels a serpentine course or a steamer that stems the waters of a winding river, the shady side is not a fixed fact, and hence only experience can be trusted. But over a known course there is no reason why a man should get his chair and his bag and his wraps comfortably stowed on what is going to be the sunny side of the vessel simply because it happens to be shady while she is lying at her wharf.

A resident of this metropolis, making his first voyage to Europe, acquired the reputation of being a very old traveler by the simple act of ordering the cabin boy who carried his steamer chair on deck to put it on the port side of the deck house. He had remembered that the vessel was going to the eastward and in latitudes from 40° to 50° north. The sun would, therefore, be to the southward of her track, and during a great part of the day would shine on her right-hand side. In all human probability there were old voyagers—and are yet—who never thought of that.

CANNOT BE DEPENDED UPON.

Senator Lexow said some days ago that he had something better than "local option" to offer for the settlement of the Sunday excise question in this and other cities. It was a broader system of "home rule," under which "one of the items of local self-government might be the making of excise rules." That would be a very enticing proposition, but no Republican Legislature could be depended upon to give it effect. It looks very much like a device for dodging the actual issue, and as such it suggests more shrewdness than Lexow is generally credited with. It also suggests delusive promises that would never be fulfilled.

Local self-government for cities would be a popular issue, but it is one regarding which Republican professions would be held in suspicion, and it cannot be used to cover up the specific question of "local option" in regulating the liquor traffic. Suppose the Republican Convention, instead of saying anything definite on this specific question, should give utterance to glittering generalities about home rule and self-government for cities, with an implication that it would include "the making of excise rules"—what reliance could be placed upon these utterances? It would mean, if we had a Republican Legislature, a session given up to contention over measures that would never pass or would pass in unsatisfactory shape, and we should find ourselves at the end with neither home rule nor local option, but with a Republican Senate blocking progress on the subject at Albany which could not be got rid of for two sessions more.

There has never been a time when the Legislature could not give the City of New-York or any other city whatever measure of self-government it saw fit, and it is Republican Legislatures which have step by step destroyed municipal "home rule" and resisted every effort to restore it. There was an opportunity last Winter, after the cities had been classified by the new Constitution, to do something for this cause of local self-government, but everything done was in the opposite direction, with the single exception of giving the Mayor of New-York the power of removal during the first six months of his term of office. There were scores of acts interfering with home rule and none extending it.

This "dodge" for evading expression on the local option question by vague promises on the home rule question will not work, because no Republican Legislature can be depended upon to grant any decent measure of self-government to cities.

THE DEFENDER.

The yachting season has already completely settled the question what yacht is to defend the America's Cup. There is no use of any further racing to decide that point. The Vigilant is not fast enough to dispute the representation.

Meanwhile the question between the defender and the challenger remains exactly where it was after the challenger had had her preliminary trials with the Britannia, and after the defender had had her first races with the Vigilant. The upshot of them was that, the Vigilant and the Britannia being assumed to be equal in such weather as we may expect for the cup races, the challenger is in such weather fifteen minutes better in thirty miles than the Britannia, and the Defender about ten minutes better than the Vigilant. So far as this showing goes, it is not distinctly favorable. The readiest way of making it out to be favorable is to say that the Vigilant is better than she was last year by the difference between the beating the Defender has given her and the beating the Valkyrie has given the Britannia. That is easy to say and impossible to prove. But the showing does not go far. If it be accepted as conclusive, on the very limited evidence we have of the powers of the challenger, it would seem to show that over the cup course and in cup weather she was better by something less than five minutes than the defender. The margin is too small and too precarious to bring assurance to Britons or despondency to Americans.

Clothes do not make the man—that was recognized as a fact by everybody long ago. It is therefore the height of absurd inconsistency even to pretend that the donning of habiliments more or less nearly like those once regarded as exclusively fitted for masculine wear should give to women new views on the mouse question or enable them to pass without trepidation a potentially ferocious cow when the animal has taken her position in the middle of a lonely country road, moo-o-o-s horribly, and shows an inclination to hook if approached at all nearly. More men than a few have felt their hearts misbehave in the presence of a cow of this sort and thus placed. Yet a correspondent of The London Telegraph raises a great to-do about the fact that he saw, not one, but three, feminine bicyclists, all of them "rationally" attired, put to ignominious flight for the nearest gateway by some cows, which he says, but does not prove, were quite harmless. He makes the incident an excuse, too, for divers cynical digs at what with scornful quotation marks, he calls "the new woman," and otherwise conducts himself—well, just like a man, for all the world. "I, in common no doubt with many others," he writes, "held the impression that to don the knickerbockers and run the gantlet of the many obvious remarks and smiles of onlookers required a certain amount of self-possession, not to mention bravery, but this belief has now been ruthlessly shattered." Then he tells the story. It would be safe to bet fully half a crown that this fellow would run from a six-months-old calf, "not to mention" cows.

THE CAMP MEETING NEARING ITS CLOSE

Increased Attendance and Interest at Ocean Grove Services.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 27.—As the end of the camp meeting draws near, the interest in it increases. The twelve services to-day attracted large congregations. At the holiness meeting at 9 A. M., the Rev. Dr. McFarlane of Newark gave an account of his work in that city. The young people's meeting was unusually interesting, and scores of penitents in the audience asked for prayers.

At the holiness meeting the Rev. Dr. J. T. Wightman of Baltimore spoke on "Following Christ." Evangelists Potter, Scudday, and Mrs. Lizzie Smith were present, and assisted Leader Daniels in the altar work. The morning preaching service was preceded by a song service, led by Prof. Sweney. President Stokes was ill, and Vice President A. E. Ballard presided. The preliminary exercises were conducted by the Rev. Richard Van Horn of the Newark Conference and the Rev. Dr. Walters of the New-Jersey Conference. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Lynch of the Pittsburg Conference. At the close of the sermon Dr. Ballard made an appeal to the unconverted, and a number came to the altar for prayers.

The sermon at the afternoon service was by the Rev. T. E. Martindale of the Washington Conference. His theme was "The Ascension of Christ." Evangelist Potter took charge of the altar service, and hundreds of testimonies were given. The twilight service was in charge of Evangelist Yatman, and several asked for prayers. The final sermon, at 7:30 P. M., was preached by the Rev. W. W. Wilson of Freeport, L. I. At the after meeting a number were converted, and hundreds asked for prayers.

The three sermons to-morrow the last of the camp, will be preached by Evangelist Potter of Chicago. The camp will break up Thursday morning.

The Men Looked On Amazed.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

For a long time the West Guthrie Congregational Church has been in need of repairs, and despairing of the men attending to the matter, a score of women appeared in Guthrie, Oklahoma, the other day with hammers, hatchets, saws, planes, and nails, and repaired walks, steps, belfry, roof, and floor, while a crowd of men looked on in amazement. In spite of a few mashed fingers and some torn clothing, the women are pleased with their work, and announce that they now intend to improve the street in front of the church and put up hitching racks.

CONNECTICUT REVISITED—TOWN, TROLLEY, AND SHORE.

II.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 27.—We have come down from the airy summit of East Rock to the old square Green, in the very heart of the town, asking the trolley to disclose some of the signs of change and growth which were hidden under the broad green cloak of the tree-tops. Here, at the busy corner where the town pump stands, is the starting point for all the electric lines. The trolley itself is growth as well as the potent cause of it. We shall find nothing more novel and interesting than this new utilization of that strange force which Morse and Silliman were striving to tame and control in the old laboratory on the Yale campus in the years immediately preceding the birth of the telegraph. Standing here by the old pump, one is impressed by the fact that the lines of the city's trolley system do not spend a penny for passenger station buildings or for any part of the elaborate depot "plant" which a steam road must maintain. This is New-Haven's Grand Central Trolley Depot, although, if you take the cars away, no station buildings are to be seen and the streets and corner are as free from structures of that kind as they were before the electric motor was invented. There are powerhouses and car-sheds somewhere, probably in remote parts of the town where land is comparatively cheap, but on this spot, toward which all the lines converge and where each one has its terminus, the companies have not set up a board or driven a nail.

Their common depot is here, but it is in the air. It costs nothing, although it has the choicest site in all the town, within a few steps of the City Hall, the Post Office, the hotels, the clubs, the large retail shops, and the Yale quadrangle. Cars are continually coming and going; they leave the pump corner to move swiftly around the Green, flying off at tangents here and there to serve the various districts of the city and the suburbs beyond. It is the same in Hartford, where the cars of the several lines, coming in from points perhaps a dozen miles away, all arrive at what may be called a central depot and exchange, in the shadow of the old City Hall and the new Post Office. I could not find even one employe stationed there, but it is a busy terminal. Nor do the trolley companies build stations at points on their lines; in the rural districts a tin sign nailed to a telegraph post suffices; in the city every shop is a depot. All this is not to be overlooked when one compares steam with trolley.

The electric system here is very much larger than the horse power system which preceded it, and it will surely grow. But let us see some of the things which the lines disclose to the traveler. What changes have been wrought in broad Whitney Avenue, exclusively held a few years ago by a series of private parks, in each one of which was an old mansion, hidden in the trees and approached by long driveways winding through groves of oaks and maples? This is practically a continuation of Temple Street, which bisects the Green under a famous arch of elms.

They are cutting up the old private parks. As the car passes along, new cross streets are seen. The old park-dwellers have yielded up a good part of their holdings to the invader. Scores of costly villas have risen where the quiet groves of the old manors stood, and the slope of the Prospect ridge, on the other side, is bright with cottages, except where the broad grounds around the Hillhouse mansion retain their old freedom. Architecture of all sorts, more or less pleasing, bits of the new Colonial here and there, possibly some creations of the designers whom the irreverent friend by my side calls McKim, White & Gold, but almost all clearly expressive of comfort. This growth is not due to the trolley, but the electric line will give it fresh force.

Down the hill and into the little settlement around the old arms factory on the site at the foot of Whitney Lake where the fertile genius who invented the cotton gin—a successful artificer even before he was a Yale student—convinced that he must be robbed of the just fruits of his revolutionary industrial device, turned his back on the cotton fields and accumulated a fortune in the manufacture of guns. His only son, another Eli Whitney, reached the end of his life here a few days ago, full of years. The trolley track follows closely the grade of the highway, climbing the little elevations easily. Now it skirts the shore of the lake, where Yale class races are rowed in the Autumn and the skaters congregate a few months later. A lovely lake, and the sight of it revives memories both joyful and sad. Poor Charlie French! These waters have closed over others, but they have taken no young life the flight of which was more deeply regretted, none that was given up more heroically to save another. Through the farms, by the gardens and cornfields, by the old graveyard and the modest church, the car swings along. There is room enough for growth on the borders of this lake. The car has no fender.

"Conductor, how long is your slaughter list in the Elm City?"

"The trolleys have killed only one person," he replies. But Brooklyn's list has 118 names and is growing.

A new road to Westville parallels the old one controlled for so many years by the tall and spare old man who was the street-car magnate here during the horse period. It takes the traveler through a district occupied by persons of moderate means—but very comfortably housed—to the base of the slope where Ik Marvel is passing his declining years. This Edgewood Farm is not the one about which Mr. Mitchell wrote so charmingly in his "Reveries of a Bachelor," but it is found in his later pastorals. This has been his home for the last quarter of a century, at least, and here is the park which he made for his own enjoyment and the pleasure of the people of the neighboring city. Mr. Mitchell sees changes when he looks about him and recalls the days, nearly sixty years ago, when he came to Yale from the northern part of the State on a stage coach, entering the town by the Whitney Lake road, where the trolley car now swings along. He published a few weeks ago some reminiscences of those times, when the Farmington Canal crossed Chapel Street in the cut where the steam railroad tracks now lie. The homes in the western part of the city through which this new trolley line passes are comfortable indeed; the dwellings placed on spacious lots and surrounded by broad lawns and gardens. But these are not the dwellings of the rich.

While the new growth is noticeable at the outer edges of the settled area, it can be seen also that the old structures have been improved and beautified. The old box type, with white walls and green blinds, is disappearing in this town. There is a wide uninhabited gap, where the golden rod grows, before we enter the beautiful streets of Westville, but there have been many signs of the trolley's influence in bringing unoccupied lands into market for settlement. Still, old Hamilton Park is not yet cut up, although it is no longer used by horsemen or students. This was the old Yale baseball ground and the scene of the annual freshman rush. Now there is a Yale Field. This planned and premeditated rush was a stupid contest, and I hope something more sensible and less dangerous has been substituted for it. A certain clerical friend of mine who came out of his first rush of this kind with a broken collar-bone will agree with me. It is an inviting district which this new line opens to the householder. Why should he not live out here?

In such cities as this the electric lines must serve to distribute the population and relieve the central parts which have become crowded for lack of what the trolley supplies. In this town there are a dozen roads or more, some short, some long, but they all radiate from a common centre and all the outlying region is conveniently reached. There is a road which extends through Dixwell Avenue and "the Boulevard," where were the sleighing carnivals of years ago, and up to the Methodist Church, in the adjoining town of Hamden. Before the strawberry beds and cornfields are reached one sees clearly the new growth of houses on the outer edge of the city, because the difference between the new type and the old is strongly marked. No end of room out there for comfortable homes. Twenty years have wrought great changes in the Cedar Hill district, between Mill River and the Quinnipiac, and even around the southeastern extremity of East Rock ridge. The trolley is there, too, and in Fair Haven, on the other side of the river, it follows the valley northward, making its way toward North Haven. Twenty years ago a little knot of oystermen's houses, at the extremity of Oyster Point, was separated from the city by a long stretch of unimproved land. The gap has been filled with houses, the trolley traverses it, and at the Point there is a park.

Always fortunate in their beautiful suburbs, both hill and shore, the people here are now drawn to enjoy them by the new facilities which make them so generally accessible. For many years there has been a car line—the trolley has now displaced the horse—from the pump corner down the west side of the harbor to Savin Rock, New-Haven's Coney Island. But the electric road down the east side to sheltered Morris Cove and the old lighthouse is a new one. The cars cross the upper harbor, on Tomlinson Bridge—a new iron bridge in place of the tottering old wooden pile—and then turn southward for the Sound shore. But from this turning corner another line extends directly eastward through ancient East Haven to Lake Saltonstall, a lovely stretch of water, three miles long, lying in a deep gash or trench plowed out of the sandstone by the glacial ice, and guarded on the west by a high, bow-shaped ridge of trap rock, forest-covered. Here the Yale class races were pulled, in the seventies, and here ample provision has now been made for the entertainment of trolley parties.

Near the point where the line to the Sound shore leaves what was once the smooth "shell road" to East Haven—"shell" no longer—there is a notable growth of cottages on the terraces overlooking the harbor. Soon the traveler passes Beacon Hill, where once the Indians had a fort and a graveyard, and where the Colonists set up a beacon not long before Tryon and his redcoats landed below Morris Cove, 116 years ago. The sightly spot is now a public park, and for similar use the city has taken the neighboring site of old Fort Hale, at the water's edge, a fortification named after the patriot (in Yale's class of 1773) who stands in bronze, with pinioned arms, in the City Hall Park of New-York. Where now is one-armed Thompson, the life-saver and the keeper of the light, who gave me the old carafe that saw service a hundred years ago on shipboard and in a little inn within the walls of the old fort? Gone to his reward, I suppose.

The settlement near the fine curving beach at Morris Cove, so small not many years ago, is a large one now. Before it lies the protected anchorage ground which Sound yachtsmen know so well. As one looks across the harbor toward Belle Dock, the days are recalled when Yale's class races were rowed in these waters, and the college boathouse was a weather-worn and unpainted shed just above Tomlinson Bridge. But now the fine new house, at the next bridge, has served the crews of twenty years. No shipwrecked eight or six now swims for the finish line, as certain oarsmen once did in the rough waters of the harbor below the Tomlinson piers.

The sun has dropped behind the distant Orange hills. It is time to seek again the pump corner. To-morrow the Savin Rock trolley line will show us the Sound shore on the other side; and its Woodmont annex, opening the door to beach cottageland, will enable us to observe how the infrequent shore hotel of twenty-five years ago has been followed by the large and beautiful cottage settlements which now mark this coast. The people of the State have discovered the advantages and comforts of life in Summer on the beach, and on many an inviting slope a hundred comfortable dwellings stand now where the pastures had no tenant at the beginning of this final quarter of the century. F. D. R.

Science for Penny Tossers.

From The Saturday Review.

If a couple of hundred coins are placed upon a tray and tossed on the table repeatedly, it is plain that at each throw any number of heads from none to 200 may turn up after each throw. If there were no trick in the business, none and 200 would very rarely appear. Most frequently the difference between heads and tails would be more or less even.

Now, supposing we were to take a piece of paper ruled into 200 vertical columns, and to write the numbers from nothing to 200 in order along the foot of the columns. Then suppose we sat down and tossed the tray of 200 coins a few thousand times, at each toss counting the number of heads and placing a black mark in the proper column, we should find that the middle columns would soon increase in height, while the lateral columns would increase much more slowly. After a sufficient number of experiments, providing that the tossing was fair, the top of the columns would form a curve, rising regularly from the nothing to the hundred column, and filling regularly up to the two hundred. Such a curve would be nearly what a mathematician like Prof. Pearson would call the normal curve of frequency.

Supposing, however, that when the operator was not looking, after each throw some one were to turn round half a dozen or so of the tails to heads, it will readily be understood that the resulting curve would not be symmetrical, but would bulge out on one side of the middle line. A large number of other disturbing causes would alter the curve in a definite fashion.

"In Quite Another Spirit."

From The Saturday Review.

We remarked some weeks ago, in connection with the Cornell-Leander fiasco, that Americans approached matters of sport in quite another spirit from ourselves. Shortly afterward the father of one of the Cornell oarsmen came forward to accuse the coach of having practically sold the race with Trinity Hall. It does not enter the American head that such a thing is as far from the mind of the English sportsman as the explosion of a bomb under the dome of St. Paul's. This week we have another instance of this inability to appreciate our English spirit. Mr. Michael Dwyer, who has run horses this year on English courses without any marked success, has returned to the United States convinced of English treachery. Every device, he says, was adopted to prevent him winning. His horses were handicapped unfairly, he was overbidden by an unscrupulous conspiracy in selling races, and, finally, when his horses did manage to get to the post, the starter invariably waited until the jockey's head was "turned the wrong way" before giving the signal. In these circumstances Mr. Dwyer has decided to have done with England; and we don't blame him. He will, doubtless, find more congenial sportsmen in his own country.

Austria's Most Popular First Names.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The most popular Christian name in Austria, according to the last census, is Franz, (Francis.) There are no less than 1,834,000 of the male subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph who bear this name. The next in popularity is Johann. There are in round numbers 1,380,000 Austrian Johns. The third is Josef, also one of the names of the Kaiser; the Josephs of Austria number 1,085,000. Fourthly come the Leopolds, 584,000; and fifthly, the Wenzels, 448,000. The female Christian name highest in favor in Austria is Anna, which is borne by 1,780,000; this is followed by Maria, with 1,652,000, and Elizabeth, with 1,260,000 representatives.

TAOTAI TO INVESTIGATE

Commissioner Will Co-operate with Consul Hixson at Ku-Cheng.

MINISTER DENBY'S INFORMATION

Buoys and Beacons of the Yang-Tse River Removed During the War with Japan to be Replaced by Request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Minister Denby telegraphs that, in response to a request made by him to the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Taotai, Hsu Hs Ing I, has been sent to co-operate with Consul Hixson in investigating the Ku-Cheng riots. The rank of this Commissioner, who is an Intendant of Circuit, is by treaty equal to that of the Consul.

It is supposed at the department that the name of the officer may have been altered in transmission over the cable, and it is possible that the name should be Hsu Yung I, a well-known metropolitan officer, who for many years was Vice President of the Board of Works, and had also been of late years a Minister of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

It is stated at the department that whether or not this is a mistaken idea, the person appointed appears from his name to belong to the family of this well-known Minister. The wording of Minister Denby's cablegram leads the department to believe that this Commissioner has been sent from Pekin.

The inference is given out at the department that Minister Denby has given ample instructions to Consul Hixson, and that he is enjoying all facilities necessary to carry out his instructions at Ku-Cheng.

It does not appear from Mr. Denby's dispatch that he has succeeded in straightening out the complication caused by the refusal of the Chinese officials at Ku-Cheng to permit the American and British Commissioners to attend the inquiry into the massacre.

That is the most interesting phase of the situation, and a speedy adjustment of it in favor of the joint commission is desired. It is probable, however, that the Taotai sent to co-operate with Consul Hixson will start a new investigation in behalf of the general Government of China, thus superseding the officials who are now making inquiry, presumably under authority of the Viceroy of the province.

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Denby, the Minister of the United States at Pekin, of July 10 last, saying that in view of a request from the Consular body at Shanghai, and with the concurrence of his colleagues at Pekin, he, as dean of the Diplomatic Corps, had requested the Government of China to replace in the Yang-Tse the buoys and beacons which were removed during the recent war.

ATTACKS ON MISSIONARIES.

Native Evangelists Flogged Nearly to Death in Ngan-Hoei.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Chronicle to-morrow will print a Shanghai dispatch to a news agency saying that the attacks on missionaries in China continue, notwithstanding imperial decrees for their suppression.

A member of the Alliance Mission, the dispatch says, was beaten and several native evangelists were flogged nearly to death at the yamen of a Magistrate at Tsaioh-Sien, near Wu-Hu, in the Province of Ngan-Hoei.

GERMAN VETERANS OF AMERICA.

Presentation of a Memorial Medal to the Bremen Association.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 27.—The steamer Fulda, from New-York Aug. 17, landed 194 German-American veterans here to-day. The veterans were received by the Bremen Veteran Association. They formed in line and were addressed by the President of the Unterweser District. At the end of the speech cheers were given for the Kaiser.

Afterward, headed by the naval artillery and a band of music, the visitors marched to the sheds of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, where the leader of the German-Americans presented to their German entertainers a memorial medal, the gift of the German-American unions. The veterans started for Bremen at 8:30 A. M.

BREMEN, Aug. 27.—The German-American veterans arrived here this afternoon. They visited the monument erected to the memory of the victims of the Franco-Prussian war, and placed wreaths around it. After listening to several addresses, the visitors, accompanied by military societies of Bremen, carrying banners, paraded through the streets to the Kaiser Wilhelm Monument, near the Rathhaus.

The paraders filed by the monument and then proceeded to the Burger Park, where a concert was given by military bands. This evening the visitors were entertained at a Kommers, preceded by a brilliant display of fireworks.

LOVE'S ARREST IN COLOMBIA.

First Person Affected by the New Extradition Treaty.

A. C. Love, accused of defalcation and other crimes against honesty, whom a detective will bring to the United States from Colon the last days of September, is the first person to be affected by the new extradition treaty between this country and Colombia. He was charged in the United States Court for the Northern District of Texas with embezzlement, forgery, and illegal issue of United States money. He was captured July 5 in the Province of Chirigui, where he called himself Arthur Lorraine. He had come from Mobile, through Bocas del Toro, to David, and there was mistaken for a forger for whom the police were searching, because he was trying to turn greenbacks at a money changer's into coin of Colombia. He was released when the mistake was shown, but his identity was revealed in the process of demonstrating his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, and the police rearrested him on a sailing vessel bound for Punta Arenas. He gave the impression that he had accomplices, feared to be put in irons at Colon, and spoke hopefully of his inevitable trial. The New-York Times announced yesterday, in its special cable dispatch from Panama, that the accused and his captor were expected to leave Colon Sept. 14.

AMERICAN CITIZENS AT TARSUS.

Minister Terrell Obtains Assurances of Security from the Porte.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A cable dispatch received at the State Department this morning from Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, contained this gratifying information:

"The Porte gives emphatic assurances of security for American citizens at Tarsus."

As it was reported that the residence of Prof. Christie of St. Paul's American College at Tarsus had been attacked, Mr. Terrell immediately began an investigation. The Turkish Minister to Washington, Mavroyeni Bey, reported to the State Department that the matter was nothing more than a quarrel between a servant of Prof. Christie and two Turks, in which the servant was assaulted.

Mr. Terrell persisted in his endeavor to bring the matter to a settlement, with the result stated in the message received at the State Department to-day.

FATAL CONVENT FIRE IN ITALY.

Eight Women Perished and Four Were Severely Injured at Ribordone.

ROME, Aug. 27.—The convent at Ribordone, a village in the Province of Turin, has been partly destroyed by fire.

Eight women perished and four others were severely injured.

IRELAND'S STATISTICAL REPORT.

Number of Marriages Above the Annual Average for a Decade.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The annual report of the statistics of Ireland for 1894 was issued by the Registrar General this morning. The report shows the number of marriages to have been 21,002, which is slightly above the annual average for the last decade.

The number of births was 106,854, a slight decline from the average. The number of deaths was 83,528, showing a slight increase. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 4,690,509, and the percentage of legitimate births for the year was 97.3.

AFFAIRS IN CONGO COUNTRY.

Belgium Not Responsible for Any Fighting That May Have Occurred.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Deputy Colf questioned the Government in regard to the state of affairs in the Congo country, and asked particularly if it were true that Belgian stations in that region had been captured and burned by the Mahdists.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs reported that Belgium was not responsible for any fighting that may have taken place in the Congo country. No disaster had occurred, he said, and if any trouble had arisen in the Aruloimi region it was of no importance.

BIMETALLIST CONFERENCE IDEA.

German Government Influenced by Balfour's Opinion Against It.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Standard to-morrow will print a Berlin dispatch saying that, in consequence of the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Balfour that there was no reason for supposing that any agreement on the currency question would result from an international monetary conference at the present time, and that a second abortive conference was very undesirable, the German Government is reconsidering its plans for the reconvening of another Congress, and it is expected that the result of its deliberations will be adverse to the proposal.

Death of Prince Ernest de Rohan.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Prince Ernest de Rohan has been killed while hunting, by a bullet from his own gun, which was accidentally discharged. He was heir to a great fortune. He had just recovered from a severe illness, having left a private hospital, where he had been treated, only three weeks ago.

Prince Ernest de Rohan was born at Baden, near Vienna, May 1, 1863. He was the son of Prince Joseph de Rohan. His sister, Princess Marie, was married at Prague last year to Charles de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid. His ancestors were direct descendants of the ancient sovereign Dukes of Brittany.

Hohenlohe on Poultney Bigelow.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Chancellor Hohenlohe has written a letter to The North German Gazette denying the accuracy of the letters written by Poultney Bigelow describing his meeting with the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia at the Kiel fêtes in connection with the opening of the North Sea Canal. Prince Hohenlohe says that Mr. Bigelow's meeting the Grand Duke was a matter of ordinary courtesy, and expresses astonishment that Mr. Bigelow, having a knowledge of court affairs and usages, should attach undue importance to a customary occurrence.

Rothschild's Bomb Mailed in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The inquiries made by the police into the origin of the explosive parcel sent by mail to Baron de Rothschild's office Saturday afternoon have not thus far led to any result, except to show that the parcel was posted in Paris.

Bort, who was arrested at Vie-sur-Cère on suspicion of having sent the infernal machine to Baron de Rothschild, has been released, the police having failed to discover any evidence connecting him with the affair.

Germany Does Not Need English Guns.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Reichsanzeiger (official,) commenting upon a statement that the German Government had ordered a number of Maxim guns from England, says: "Germany has no need to resort to a foreign country for arms. If Maxim guns are found to be useful to Germany they will be made in Germany."

Tablet of the Pilgrims in England.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—W. T. Davis has returned to London after having erected the bronze tablet of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., on a farmhouse at Scrooby, near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire. This house is situated on the site of the manor house where William Brewster organized the Pilgrim Church in 1606.

Prince Henry Will Be Rear Admiral.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a Berlin dispatch saying that Prince Henry, the brother of the German Emperor, will retire from the command of the warship Woerth after the naval manoeuvres, and will be appointed a Rear Admiral.

Czar's Gift to Black Mountain Prince.

CETTINJE, Aug. 27.—The Russian ship Rostoff, from Cronstadt, has arrived at Antivari with 30,000 rifles, 15,000,000 cartridges, a number of cannons and machine guns, and a quantity of dynamite, a gift from the Czar of Russia to Prince Nicholas I. of Montenegro.

Fort Boussois Espionage Charged.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Le Soleil publishes a dispatch from Avesnes, in the Department of the Nord, which says that the military authorities at Fort Boussois have arrested a London commercial traveler named De Gronds and confined him in jail on a charge of espionage.

Trader Murdered in New-Hebrides.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 27.—Advices have been received here that a French trader named Rossi has been murdered by natives in the New-Hebrides. Several native boatmen who accompanied the trader were wounded.

Pilgrims Maltreated in Beyroot.

TIFLIS, Aug. 27.—An Armenian newspaper published here has received a dispatch from Beyroot stating that Aug. 10 a band of armed brigands attacked the Armenian monastery of St. John and brutally maltreated the pilgrims assembled there.

Princess Louise-Sophie Has a Son.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Princess Louise-Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, wife of Prince Frederick-Leopold of Prussia, and younger sister of the Empress of Germany, had a son this morning.

Spain's Decrease of Tax Income.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—The yield of the general taxation for July shows a decrease of 3,259,105 pesetas, as compared with the taxation for the month of July, 1894.

Queen Victoria Goes to Balmoral.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Queen Victoria, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne for Balmoral at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

Death of Karl Georges, Lexicographer.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Prof. Karl Georges, the lexicographer, died at Gotha to-day, aged eighty-nine years.

The Democracy for Sound Money.

From The Galveston (Texas) News, (Dem.)

The decisive victory of the Ohio sound-money Democrats in the Springfield Convention furnishes further striking evidence of the gradual subsidence of the once formidable silver craze. This was no snap convention, but a clean-cut expression of the views of the majority. Having had ample opportunity to investigate the real merits of the question, the Ohio Democrats have pursued the only sensible course which was open to them, and, by a decisive majority, have repudiated as fallacious and pernicious the doctrine upon which they were practically united four year ago. This shows the trend of intelligent and patriotic Democratic sentiment and augurs well for the future of the National Democracy. Who can doubt that the National Convention of 1896 will put silver heresies and all forms of flatism under its feet in just as decisive a manner as has marked the action of the Ohio Convention?

Eighty Thousand Veterans in Ohio.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

F. M. Shaffer of the Adjutant General's department, who has been in charge of the preparation of the lists of veteran soldiers serving from Ohio, says that the reports from the various County Auditors under the new special law, indicate that there will be found about 100 veterans to every 1,000 voters. This means that if the ratio holds out, there are about 88,000 old soldiers still living in Ohio.

PARADE OF THE KNIGHTS

Thousands of Men in Black and Silver March Through Boston.

REVIEWED BY THE GRAND COMMANDER

Successful Opening of the Great Triennial Conclave—New-York Commanderies' Great Showing.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The great parade of Knights Templars, a very prominent event in the great conclave, took place to-day. All conditions were auspicious for the demonstration. The sun's rays were obscured by a thick haze, and a refreshing westerly breeze tempered the Summer heat. The early morning scenes in the city streets were inspiring. Tens of thousands of Knights Templars, resplendent in uniform and regalia, were hastening hither and thither to join their commanderies in preparation for the march. Trains and street cars poured tens of thousands of visitors from surrounding places into Boston's already overcrowded thoroughfares.

Boston has seldom, if ever, been so elaborately decorated. Practically, every building along the line of march, besides many of the side streets, is clothed in color, with appropriate mottoes and Masonic emblems, intertwined with streamers and bunting.

By 9 o'clock the whole city was brilliant with the banners and uniforms of the Templars, and the air was tingling with the stirring music of a hundred splendid bands, numbering among them some of the largest and best in the country.

Most of the people who thronged the streets were ordinary mortals, who had come in to see the parade, but well-known black and silver uniforms were frequently seen as the commanderies marched toward the appointed place of formation. Beacon Street was the most interesting place in the city up to 10 o'clock, for it was by this route that all the commanderies quartered in the lower part of the city came to the rendezvous. Those who went there saw a parade which was a splendid sight in itself and under the most favorable circumstances, for there was a steady stream of marching Knights at 9 o'clock, and the sight, as they swept down the hill and out along the broad level street, was a beautiful one. Every commandery was headed by a band, and the instant that one stopped playing another would strike up.

General Lawrence and the Boston Commandery were on hand promptly, and the head of the procession was all ready to start long before the appointed time. It was necessary to wait for some of the other commanderies, who were not in their places, however, and although the wait was not a long one, some of the people in the stands, who had been waiting since half past eight or nine, rather impatient before the column was ready to move.

The signal for the start was given by a detail of two guns from Light Battery A, under the command of Lieut. Peabody, which was stationed on the Common, and which had work enough to keep the guns warm nearly all the morning, sixty-one being fired in all. One gun was fired at 9 o'clock, as a signal for the troops to begin their formation. Then at about 10:20 o'clock came the signal of three guns for the start of the procession, and then half an hour later a salute of seventeen guns to Gov. Greenhalge. Almost immediately after this was a salute of forty guns, fired in honor of the Knights, one gun being fired for each one of the commanderies in the parade. It was only some fifty minutes after the appointed time, when Col. Lawrence gave the command to march, and between walls of bunting and crowds of cheering people, the procession began to wind on its way.

The Parade Starts Amid Cheering.

It was 10:30 o'clock when the music of the Boston Commandery followed the sound of the signal gun and the procession fairly started. Detroit Commandery, the especial escort of Grand Master McCurdy, headed by Shremser's Band, won a burst of enthusiastic applause from the great throng of onlookers. Grand Master McCurdy, who occupied a carriage, attended by subordinate officers of the Grand Encampment, was cheered throughout the route. Gov. Greenhalge who was attended by Adjt. Gen. Dalton, in full uniform, was also cheered repeatedly. Several unattached commanderies from Delaware, Florida, and Washington, D. C., under the especial jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, served to complete the Grand Master's escort, which comprised the First Division.

The Second Division began the procession proper, which was arranged according to precedence of chartered existence. In the place of honor as the oldest ranking grand body came the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Next came as the oldest chartered body of Knights Templars in the United States, St. John's Commandery of Providence, R. I. Boston Commandery having assumed the position of escort to the Grand Encampment, was not, of course, in its proper place as next in order in point of age; but second in order came Newburyport Commandery, No. 3, followed by Washington Commandery, No. 4, of Newport, R. I.

The Third Division was headed by Calvary Commandery of Providence, who with their milk-white capes, bordered with black, and bearing the red cross upon its shoulder, served to attract much attention and applause. Of the suburban commanderies none was more admired than Old Colony of Abington, whose white plumes and soldierly appearance made them especially distinguished. Woonsocket and Fall River also sent commanderies with full ranks.

Joseph Warren Commandery of Roxbury headed the fourth division, and attracted much attention by its fine display marching. William Parkman Commandery of East Boston, with its steady marching and dignified bearing, was much admired, as was also Bristol Commandery, with its white baldrics and plumes.

New-York's Fine Showing.

The Fifth Division was led by the famous Seventh Regiment Band of New-York City, which was wildly applauded throughout the route. The head of this division was the famous Palestine Commandery of New-York, escorting the Grand Commandery of that State. Their plumes and baldrics were white and their belts red, as were those of the other New-York commanderies. The Genesee Falls (N. Y.) Band, which led the Rochester Commandery, was resplendent in scarlet and blue. The far-famed Apollo Commandery showed its efficiency in display marching. The Lake Erie Commandery Drum and Fife Corps was made up of lads dressed in gray, led by a Drum Major, gorgeously attired. Syracuse was represented by a commandery well clothed, and led by a band attired in dark red. Much attention was attracted by the De Witt Clinton Drum and Bugle Corps, uniformed in gray, and noticeable for their proficiency and display marching. Richmond Commandery and Appomattox Commandery received an ovation as they wheeled into Commonwealth Avenue, which was repeated when the Old Dominion Commandery came into view. It was followed by the Vermont Knights, the men from the Green Mountains making one of the finest displays of the day. The entire State delegation was uniformed with snow-white plumes, presenting the appearance as they came down the street of a sea of white-capped waves.

Mount Horeb Commandery and the Concord (N. H.) Knights led the sixth division. Manchester, Lancaster, and a commandery from Bath, Me., followed. Then came Knights from Keene and Portsmouth. Then the Second Regiment Band, heading the St. George Commandery of Nashua, N. H. Dover's contingent, St. Paul Commandery, was conspicuous for its close ranks and steady bearing.

Next in line were the Connecticut people, Hartford first, with Colt's Band, then New-Haven, with swords picturesquely inclined over the shoulders. The plum-colored coats and white duck trousers—the "lightning rods" all in, too—of Tubb's band of Norwich led Columbian Commandery No. 4, formed in the double cross now known as that of the Grand Master Emblem.

With the beginning of the seventh division the line began to take on a Western appearance. Calvary Commandery of Portsmouth, Ohio, led off with a fine band making a soldierly appearance. Then came the Cincinnati delegation, and Reed Commandery of Dayton. One of the Ohio bands that attracted attention was the Grand Army of Canton, which preceded the Canton delegation and the Defiance Commandery. The commanderies representing Springfield, Cleveland, and several other of the Ohio cities were noticeably smaller than those from the States nearer Boston, but nearly all brought their own music.

When the carriage bearing the banner of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky came along, it was the signal for an ovation, and the applause became only the louder when it was seen that the famous boy commandery from the Masonic Home at Louisville was close behind, marching with the precision of veterans, and with the full Templar uniform. More applause broke out a moment later, for the Maysville "Colonels."

After the "Colonels" came the Portland Commandery, and commanderies from Bangor, Biddeford, Bath, Lewistown, and Augusta. The Maine men were popular all along the line.

Pennsylvania led off the eighth division, the Corinthian Chasseurs of the Quaker City at the head of the line. The Pittsburgers, who followed on foot, made a fine appearance. St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia was preceded by the Naval Brigade Band of Boston. After the Pennsylvanians came the various commanderies from Indiana. The Grand Commandery of Mississippi was led by a Texan band, typical Southerners, excellent marchers, and good players. These closed the eighth division.

The ninth division was led by the Metropolitan Band of Detroit, marching in the form of a cross. The Michigan Knights followed, with the exception of Detroit, No. 1, which served as special escort of the Grand Master.

Illinois, with the famous Apollo Commandery of Chicago, led the tenth division. Then came Elwood Commandery of Springfield. Col. Stevenson's band followed, leading the Chicago Commandery, Ottawa Commandery, Delta of Clayton, Ill.; St. Bernard, Chicago; Englewood of Chicago, Lincoln Park of Chicago, and Chevalier Bayard of Chicago followed, with true Chicago gait and air, full of energy, and as fresh at the end of the route as at the beginning.

California Commandery, No. 1, at the head of the eleventh division, mounted, and wearing a regalia almost barbaric in its munificence of velvet and embroidery, rode through a constant roar of applause and cheers. Every man among them was physically a giant, and Commander Hurlburt was evidently fully satisfied with the reception accorded him and his commandery. Oakland Commandery of California followed, on foot. Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Missouri followed, and all drew forth applause as they marched, especially the Georgians and the Knights from St. Louis, who were accompanied by a regular army band from Jefferson Barracks. The Minneapolis Knights attracted as much attention by their sturdy physique as did their brethren from the "Windy City."

The first division reached the reviewing stand at the end of the route at 1:06 o'clock. It was 5:33 o'clock as the end of the thirteenth and last division reached the reviewing stand. The men of Kansas led the division. Then came Maryland Commandery and Baltimore and Crusade Commanderies of Baltimore, marching to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland." Omaha Commandery, fresh and smiling from the heart of the country, came between the Marylanders and the Knights from the mountains of West Virginia. Colorado, North Carolina, South Dakota, bearing a sheaf of ripened grain; Montana and Wyoming, small in numbers, but fresh and vigorous, formed the rear guard of the great procession.

Reviewed by the Grand Commander.

Blackstone Square was the point where the review of this august body was made. The first two rows of seats in the grand stand were occupied by the Eminent Grand officers and Gov. Greenhalge and staff. The Grand Commander and his Excellency occupied seats in the centre of the first row. There, too, on the stand with R. E. Sir Hugh McCurdy, the Grand Master, the R. E. Sir Warren La Rue Thomas, Deputy Grand Master; V. E. Sir Reuben E. Lloyd, Grand Generalissimo; V. E. Sir Henry B. Stoddary, Grand Captain General; V. E. Sir Joseph M. McGrath, Grand Prelate; V. E. Sir George W. Chilton, Grand Senior Warden; V. E. Sir Henry W. Rugg, Grand Junior Warden; V. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Grand Treasurer; V. E. Sir William B. Isaacs, Jr., Grand Recorder, pro tem.; V. E. Sir William B. Melish, Grand Standard Bearer; V. E. Sir Horace M. Orahood, Grand Warder; V. E. Sir John A. Sloane, Grand Captain of the Guard.

The Boston and Detroit commanderies had been appointed a guard of honor for the Grand Master and the Grand Commanders of the Grand Commanderies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Detroit Commandery, after a beautiful exhibition of marching, took seats on the grand stand.

The De Witt Clinton Drum Corps, with the commandery of the same name, from Brooklyn, N. Y., won hearty applause from the spectators on both grand stands. When just in front of the Grand Commandery, they countermarched, coming out in the form of a great cross, with the tall bugler for a centre. Around this pivot they wheeled, giving the whole the appearance of a Maltese cross. Coming to a great cross again, they marched down the street in order.

After the parade was finished the Boston Commandery returned to the Blackstone Stand and, with the Detroit Commandery, escorted the grand officers to the headquarters.

The column was also reviewed at Adams Square, in Washington Street, by R. E. Sir S. C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Chief Marshal of the parade, and his Honor Sir E. U. Curtis, Mayor of the City of Boston.

Although it had been expected that the proceedings following the parade, which formally opened the twenty-sixth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment, would be inaugurated by 3 o'clock this afternoon, it was 6 o'clock before the conclave was opened.

Grand Master Hugh McCurdy called the gathering to order, and the impressive devotional service was performed by Grand Prelate Rev. Joseph M. McGrath, after which Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, delivered an address of welcome, and the Mayor, Sir Edwin U. Curtis, was introduced and extended an address of welcome on behalf of the City of Boston.

Gov. Greenhalge followed, speaking for the Commonwealth in a particularly happy vein. At his conclusion Grand Master McCurdy responded. The conclave adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday, at which session Grand Master McCurdy will deliver his annual address.

PLANS FOR THE PUBLIC BATHS

Those Submitted by the Mayor's Special Committee Approved by the Board of Health.

Mayor Strong yesterday gave out the following correspondence regarding the Mayor's Committee on Public Conveniences. It consists of a communication from the Secretary of the committee, William Howe Tolman, and reads as follows:

To His Honor Mayor William L. Strong:

Dear Sir: Knowing the interest that you take in the matter of public baths, we wish to report to you what progress we have made since our appointment by you.

After studying the various systems in different countries, we requested Messrs. Cady, Berg & See, architects, who have had considerable experience in this line, particularly in the construction of the people's baths of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, to prepare plans embodying our ideas of what the public bathhouses for the City of New-York should be. These plans were presented by your committee to the Board of Health early in July. The President and members of the board were greatly interested, and, after examining the plans and listening to what we had to say, stated that the subject was one of such importance to the health of the city that they thought that a special committee should examine the subject. A committee was appointed at that meeting and carefully studied the entire subject and various plans submitted. We are pleased to report to you that at their meeting on Aug. 21 they adopted our plans, in accordance with the following resolution:

Health Department,
New-York, Aug. 21, 1895.

William Howe Tolman:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Health Department, held Aug. 20, 1895, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this board hereby approves of the plans for a public bathhouse, recently submitted to it by the Mayor's Committee on Public Baths, as prepared by Messrs. Cady, Berg & See, architects and engineers.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

The next step will be the selection of several sites appropriate for these baths, and then securing necessary appropriation, which, we trust, can be done in time to have one or more of them in operation for the relief of the citizens during next year's sultry season. Thanking you for the great interest you have taken in this subject, I am, in behalf of the committee, very respectfully,

WILLIAM HOWE TOLMAN,
Secretary.

Casimir Perier Glad to be Obscure.

From The Westminster Gazette.

M. Casimir Perier, ex-President of the French Republic, is a most devoted cyclist. Just now he is all day long on the wheel on and about his estate in Pont-sur-Seine. The other day a good-natured yokel, busy in the harvest field, called laughingly out to him, "Eh, Monsieur Casimir, now you can do again as you like!" "Je crais bals," (je crois bien,) the bicyclist called out in good patois, and vanished around the corner.

CADETS MAKE MUCH FUN

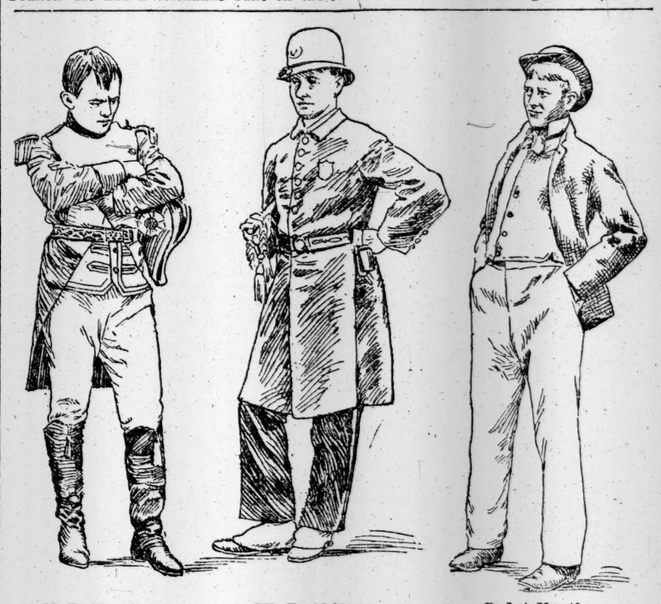
The Color Line Entertainment at West Point a Success.

PERFORMANCE GIVEN IN OPEN AIR

A Festivity Annually Observed for More Than Half a Century—First Entertainment by Washington.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 27.—In spite of the threatening weather, the Cadets gave the "color line" entertainment in the open air to-night. There was an unusually large audience present. No entertainment previously given here was so successful.

The color line entertainment has been a feature of camp life for more than half a century. Washigton gave the first camp entertainment at West Point May 31, 1782, in honor of the birth of the Dauphin of France. He had a colonnade built on the spot where the stage stood to-night. The gentle dames of that day, according to the historian, gathered at Washington's invitation on the ground now used for cavalry and artillery drills, and enjoyed the entertainment. Of course, there was no military academy in those days, and therefore no tactical officers upon whom "grinds" could be "worked off." Washington's officers, therefore, didn't feel annoyed when the play was over.



M. B. Stewart, As Napoleon the First. W. D. Chitty, As Rafferty, the Policeman. Cadet Martin, The Typical Bowery Boy.

In the play to-night, as in all entertainments given here, the "tacts" came in for a goodly share of the barb-tipped "grinds." The play had been submitted for inspection and looked so innocent that the authorities never suspected it was loaded. Prof. Servius Parallel appeared a model of decorum in the manuscript. Napoleon was a man of genius, full of mighty sayings and fearfully anxious to please the imperious Josephine. In all his defeats he muttered, "What will Josephine say?" His four Marshals were just what Marshals should be—determined to please their General at any cost.

All this looked simple in the manuscript, but when a band of cadets got hold of it and worked the deep voice of the commandant of cadets into the Napoleonic throat and threw his gestures into the swinging arms, and voiced his sentiments in absurd commands, then the audience saw the drift of the play and freely expressed its delight. Napoleon's Marshals were perfect pictures of the tactical officers whose peculiarities were faithfully portrayed and mildly burlesqued.

The entertainment began with an address by Cadet Kochersperger, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He welcomed his audience in a neat speech and told what good times he and his fellow-cadets were having in Camp McDowell. He hinted that the play, while purely of a historical character, might develop dark and deep situations which would prove interesting, and wound up by hoping that grave mistakes would be overlooked. The usual "nigger jokes" were perpetrated when the curtain rose, and every prominent person on the post received attention and was honored with a "grind." Even the doctor's dog came in for his share.

Cadet Martin was the star performer of the evening. He is a New-York boy, and a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham.

In the two-act comedy "Napoleon" the characters were unmistakable. Cadet Stewart took the principal part.

Cadets Miller, Burt, Callan, and Calvert sang "Three Curly Headed Coons," and received half a dozen encores. Cadet Chitty, as Rafferty, the policeman, made a hit. Cadet A. M. Miller sang "The Court House in the Sky." and Cadet Calvert gave "Baby's Laughing in Her Sleep." Burt sang "I'se Gwine by the Electric Road," and was encored.

The Knights of the Mystic Star gave a short skit.

The cadets had been working on the scenery and play for over six weeks. They sacrificed every pleasure to make it a success.

The Committee on Entertainment was composed of Cadets S. M. Kochersperger, Chairman; R. J. Burt, C. McK. Saltzman, W. D. Chitty, E. D. Bricker, F. W. Lewis, and C. Churchman. The scenery was gotten up by Ris P. Singer, F. W. Lewis, M. G. Spinks, and C. Exton.

The members of the Reception Committee were Cadets Johnson Hagood, H. C. Whitehead, L. P. Parsons, E. P. Jervey, R. C. Davis, and E. D. Bricker. Cadets Saltzman and Hagood manufactured the programme.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prof. E. W. Bass of West Point is at the Everett.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Gilsey.

—Col. Archer Anderson of Richmond, Va., is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Mayor William G. Thompson of Detroit is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Congressman Justin R. Whiting of Michigan is at the Vendome.

—Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—L. Vogel, Secretary of the Swiss Legation at Washington, is at the Holland.

—Daniel J. Campau, member of the Democratic National Committee for Michigan, is at the Hoffman.

—David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., and Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Marvin Hughitt and Albert Keep of Chicago, and Miguel Covarrubias of the Mexican Legation at Washington are at the Windsor.

Mount Rainier.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

The fact is that Mount Rainier has been the accepted name as long as Puget Sound has been known to modern geography, and nobody questioned it until Tacoma, when a new railroad town, undertook to use the magnificent natural structure as an advertisement. Everywhere else in the State it is known by, in every geographical work it is described by, and all over the world it is identified by, the name given it by Vancouver.

It is not an Indian name, and it is not such a name as would probably be given were it now to be designated, but, like that of America, of New-York, of Boston, of St. Louis, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, the Carolinas, and other now well-established means of universal identification, it has won a century or more of distinction apart from mere local jealousy and pride. The whole State takes pride in possession of the grandest prominence in the world, which stands out in isolated splendor no less beautiful in its ever-varying tints and shadows than awe-inspiring in its stately loneliness. Mount Rainier it is, and ever will be.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

SS New-York, Capt. Grant, from New-York Aug. 21, for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 3:10 A. M., Aug. 28.

CIVIL SERVICE JUGGLING

Queer Practices by the Majority of the State Commission in Trying to Get Rid of Mr. Carmody.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The first evidences of small politics in the State Civil Service Commission made their appearance a few weeks since, and to-day the game was begun in earnest.

The commission consists of Williard E. McKinstry, (Rep.,) appointed by Gov. Flower; Williard A. Cobb, (Rep.,) and Col. Silas W. Burt, (Dem.,) appointed by Gov. Morton. Mr. McKinstry runs a sort of independent Republican newspaper at Watertown and Mr. Cobb a howling Platt paper at Lockport.

The Chief Examiner is Thomas Carmody of Penn Yan, one of the ablest men who has held the position since the creation of the commission. Mr. Burt wanted to retain Mr. Carmody, but the Republican Commissioners desired the thirty-six hundred-dollar position for one of their own political stripe. So, in order to get rid of Mr. Carmody, an open competitive examination was ordered, and advertisements were inserted in certain newspapers "that on or about the 1st of September next such examination will be held at the rooms of the commission," &c.

The examination was begun to-day in the Assembly parlor, there being sixteen candidates. Two of these are clergymen and six are schoolmasters. The examination was held several days in advance of the earliest date named. The questions were prepared by the Commissioners, the majority of whom are of the most ordinary character. In algebra there are but two, and in geometry six questions. The majority of the commission fixed the examination so that the person it desired could be selected without any trouble.

The unusual condition which was agreed upon was that in "general proficiency" as high as 20 per cent. might be added to the percentage of any candidate. This would give the commission the power to place 20 per cent. on a candidate receiving 80 per cent. on his papers, and 5 or 10 points or even none on a man who received 85 per cent. on his papers.

The injustice of such a privilege is apparent.

The Commissioners will look over the papers and make their own computations.

But this seemingly unfair examination is not the worst piece of business to which the Republican members of the commission loaned themselves to-day. The act of last Winter creating the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission provided, among other things, for an Assistant Secretary at a salary of $1,500. Senator John Raines had this position promised him last Winter, and he in turn pledged it to an Ontario politician named James. But while the Civil Service Commission put the Secretary of the Fisheries Commission in the non-competitive class, it placed the Assistant Secretary in the competitive class.

Recently the Fisheries Commission appointed Mark C. Finley of Palmyra as Special Agent on the Perpetration of Fraud. Messrs. Cobb and McKinstry heard of this appointment, and to-day cited Franklin B. Mitchell, the Secretary of the Fisheries Commission, and put him through a series of cross questionings. They asked him if Mr. Finley had not been appointed to fill the office of Assistant Secretary, notwithstanding the title that had been given him, and whether it was not a fact that Mr. Finley had been appointed for the express purpose of aiding in the election of John Raines as Senator.

Messrs. Cobb and McKinstry were also anxious to know whether it was essential to have an Assistant Secretary, and whether it was not the plan to have the party appointed give more of his time in the interest of John Raines's candidacy than for the office duties that were specified.

Secretary Mitchell would not answer these and other questions which were put to him, deeming them irrelevant.

The action of the majority of the Civil Service Board was a great surprise to the Republicans about the Capitol. Mr. McKinstry received his appointment for political aid given Roswell P. Flower, and Mr. Cobb, who resigned as a Regent of the University to accept the two-thousand-dollar Civil Service Commissionership, because of his fealty to Mr. Platt.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Elijah A. Houghton.

Elijah A. Houghton of the shipping firm of Miller & Houghton, in this city, died at his home, in Riverside, Conn., last Monday, at the age of seventy-three years. He had been suffering from cancer for some time, and about six months ago he submitted to a painful surgical operation. He was a widower and leaves two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Houghton was born in this city in 1822. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of Brett & Vose, shippers, and he continued in the same line of business until his death. Soon after attaining his majority he founded the firm of Miller & Houghton, which engaged extensively in the South American and West Indian trade. Mr. Houghton was one of the founders of the Maritime Exchange, and for a while he was Secretary of that body. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the New-York Yacht Club.

Andrew D. Mellick, Sr.

—At Plainfield, N. J., Andrew D. Mellick, Sr., died Monday night at the age of eighty-four. Mr. Mellick came to New-York in 1844, and became a member of the wholesale grocery house of Berle, Mellick & De Witt. At one time Mr. Mellick was a member of the New-Brunswick Common Council, and a Director of the State Bank in that city. He was a Director in the American Exchange Bank and in the National Fire Insurance Company in this city, and a member of the New-York Historical Society. In New-Jersey he was active in locating and laying out streets, and making the preliminary improvements looking to the founding of the City of Bayonne.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Samuel W. Gaul, who was Mayor of Camden, N. J., from 1871 to 1874, died Monday night, aged seventy-three years. Capt. Gaul served throughout the war in the Fourth New-Jersey Regiment. He was in thirty-six battles, was once wounded, and was three times taken prisoner by the Confederates.

—Mrs. Anna M. Clark, wife of Walter V. Clark, died at her home,

"WESTERN WONDER" FAILS

Ben Brush, the Much-Touted Youngster, Beaten at Sheepshead Bay.

GRIFFIN DID NOT RIDE A WINNER.

Emma C. Won the Dolphin Stakes After a Pretty Race—Daly Ran First and Second for the Autumn Maiden Stakes.

Jockey Henry Griffin, who made such a phenomenal record by riding five successive winners at the Coney Island race track on Saturday last, was not so much in evidence yesterday. He had mounts in all six races that were run, but could not get any of his horses home as the winner of a race. The best he could do was to ride second with Floretta IV., Dolabra, and Candelabra, and third with Brandywine. There were a good many people who went to the races yesterday and played his mounts in every race. They came back to town with long faces and a good long list of losing bets that they will have to pay this morning.

Few besides the "regulars" were at the track yesterday, the threatening weather keeping the holiday pleasure seekers at home. Yet the sport was something above the average, with some very pretty racing and sharp finishes.

A pleasant incident that the members of the club thoroughly enjoyed happened just after the second race. John J. Manning, who has for many years been in charge of the buffet in the clubhouse, was the most interested party perhaps. Treasurer Bradford had Manning summoned before him, and, assuming his sternest possible visage, said: "John, the members of the club, with whom you have been in contact ever since the clubhouse was opened, have come to the conclusion that you will bear watching."

Manning's cheery face was suffused with a flush of anger. "For Heaven's sake, what have I done, Mr. Bradford?"

"Well, you have done a good many things, and we've decided that you need watching," said Mr. Bradford, "and this is the way in which we are going to watch you."

Then he handed to Manning a handsome Tiffany split-second chronometer, with an open face, a gold case, and a handsome gold chain. The back case bore the initials of Manning's name, neatly engraved in monogram.

Manning couldn't say a word, and every one of the donors seemed to thoroughly enjoy his embarrassment, and the tears that would trickle down his cheeks in spite of all his efforts.

Manning enjoyed the races after this little incident. Here is something about what he and the others saw.

The great "Ben Brush, a Western two-year-old that Eugene Leigh and the Western contingent have been lauding to the skies as the greatest two-year-old that ever was foaled, and one that was sent East to show how easily he could beat such cattle as Requital, Handspring, Applegate, and Hastings, made his first appearance in the opening race. Ben Brush didn't beat anything very badly. But, on the other hand, an almost unknown two-year-old, Right Royal, who has been considered nothing but a selling plater in the effete East, beat the Western wonder as easily as George Slosson would defeat a tyro at billiards.

The race was a run of three-quarters of a mile over the circular track, and there were six starters. So much had been said about Ben Brush that every one was anxious not only to see him perform, but, after the young plunger, Riley Grannan, went into the ring and backed him right and left for all the money that layers wanted at 4-5 to 100, they also wanted to back "the good thing." They did it, at average odds of 2 to 5, and got all they wanted of Western form and Eugene Leigh's record breakers. Ben Brush ran like a car horse, and, though he had Perkins, one of the cleverest of light-weight jockeys, in the saddle, the boy could never get him into better than third place, where he finished.

Right Royal, a 12 to 1 chance, went to the front at the fall of the flag, ran easily all the way, and won as he pleased by four lengths from Floretta IV., Mr. Belmont's filly beating the Western phenomenon a length. The latter was four lengths in front of Adelbert, an old-timer among the selling platers.

After the race, Leigh and his friends all claimed that Ben Brush's poor showing was due to the fact that the colt had been indulged since leaving Saratoga, and had not had work enough to key him up to a hard race. They still insisted that he was a good horse, and that he would show it later on. But Leigh was subjected to a lot of good-natured "guying" about his "world beater" the rest of the afternoon. He didn't sell Ben Brush for $25,000, as it was reported that he expected to do.

Emma C., Dolabra, and Nanki Pooh made a wonderfully pretty finish in the race for the Dolphin Stakes at a mile and an eighth, which was the feature and the fourth race on the card. Emma C., who was a 15 to 1 chance in the speculation, made the running from the outset, and Doggett rode her as patient and careful a race as one could wish to see, and so deserved the victory he won. But he had no easy task of it, for Dolabra, piloted by Griffin, Nanki Pooh, with Sims up, and Salvation, ridden by Chorn, all challenged at intervals, and forced Doggett to keep his wits about him all the time. Emma C. had things her own way to the head of the stretch, where it was expected that she would quit, as a mile is about as far as she cares to go.

But this time she was equal to the longer journey, and was ready for a fight when the field closed to give her a brush and force her to step up the pace. The pluckier pole Nanki Pooh and Dolabra, both being hard ridden, were challenging for the lead, the latter having come up from the rear for the brush. Salvation essayed to follow, and Chorn tried to force him through between the rail and Emma C., Doggett held his place, however, and would permit nothing of that kind. The result was that Salvation was crowded against the rail, and Chorn had to pull him up to prevent an accident. Then the leaders went on, and made a finish that was a charming picture, with all three lapped, Emma C. carrying the Keene white, with blue polka dots, first past the placing judges, a short half length in front of Dolabra, whose cherry jacketed jockey, Griffin, was about the same distance in advance of the black and vermilion colors of Sims, who was riding Nanki Pooh. The copper, silver, and green colors of Marcus Daly on Salvation followed, with the balance of the field close up.

After the finish, Chorn claimed that Salvation had been fouled by Emma C., and Doggett had to tell his story. As Doggett had the right of way, the claim was, of course, not entertained, and the horses were placed as they finished. Pierre Lorillard's money and Griffin's mount on his mare had made Dolabra the favorite for the race, while the Jersey and Canuck crowd played Connoisseur so heavily to win the race that he was second choice, the actual winner being practically neglected in the speculation. The stake was worth $1,500 to the Messrs. Keene, owners of the winner.

On the strength of his good race in the Futurity last Saturday, Silver Il was made favorite for the Autumn Maiden Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs. The race second on the card, had a field of fifteen starters, St. Agnes having been scratched, and Abuse, Mormon, Whippany, and Forum added to the list of horses that were originally announced as starters. The race proved a double victory for Marcus Daly, in that he ran first and second, with Silver and Hamilton, the former winning in the commonest sort of a canter, while Hamilton was fairly punched out to beat Runover for the place. There was a good start, after a very short delay, but there was not much of a contest, Silver winning so very easily. King of Bohemia and Forum both showed prominently in the early stages of the race, but did not have the speed to run successfully against the pair that carried the colors of "the copper king," and the practical owner of about all there is worth owning in Montana. Ballard's victory with Silver was so hollow that it made the rest of the field look a very bad lot, or else made Silver out to be a rattling good colt. Yet most people thought that Silver's prominence in the Futurity was a fluke.

It looked for a time as if Irish Reel would win the third race in a common canter. She would have done so had the distance been seven furlongs or less, but the last eighth of a mile was too much for her and she quit very badly. That was why Sun Up won so very handily. That weirdly named son of Sunlight had won a race on the grass very easily on Saturday last, yet he was at 4 to 1 yesterday, which would prove what McCafferty said, that he did not intend to win. There did not seem to be an overweening desire to back any of the horses, though Kennel, of Phil Dwyer's string, had the post of favorite, at a point less than was laid against Sun Up, Ringe, and Silk Gown. Kennel never could get near the leaders, who were Irish Reel and Sun Up, until the former quit so badly in the stretch, and then Sims, back from his English campaign, and without "the English roll," got up so that Irish Reel only beat him an inch or so for the second money. Sun Up was "all horse" at the end, and won as he pleased by a couple of lengths.

Sir Dixon, Jr., and Candelabra made a splendid finish of the fifth race, a selling affair, at a mile and an eighth, in which nine ran, with Candelabra, well backed by "Pittsburg Phil" and his following, the favorite at 2 to 1. Sir Dixon, Jr., was in front all through the race, save for an instant, about 100 yards from the finish, when Candelabra poked his nose into the lead. Then Keefe sat down and rode Sir Dixon so vigorously that the two were on even terms up to the last stride. In that last stride Sir Dixon managed to jump an inch or so further than did Candelabra, and it was by just the excess of the length of that jump over that made by Candelabra that he won the race. The rest of the starters cut no figure in the finish, though it looked for a time as if Doggett and Santiago would both be fighting it out for the first money.

A run of a mile over the turf track wound up the day's sport, and resulted in the second victory for Marcus Daly and his jockey, Ballard. Sir Francis, who was at 8 to 1 in the betting, was the horse that won the purse this time. Ballard allowed the leaders, Helen Nichols, Peacemaker, and Brandywine, to run themselves to a standstill in the first seven furlongs. Then he gave Sir Francis his head and won as he pleased in a common gallop. Clayton tried to do the same thing with Henry Young, but failed utterly, though he got the place. The leaders in the early stages of the race finished in a bunch behind Sir Francis, and Henry Young, all of them completely tired out.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on main track. Time—1:13 1-5.

1—Right Royal, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 2 years, by Prince Royal-Palmetto, 82 pounds.(Hewitt)
2—Floretta IV., Blemton Stable's blk. f., 2, 103½ ..... (Griffin)
3—Ben Brush, Ed. Brown's b. c., 2, 103.(Perkins)
4—Adelbert, 6, 115 | 6—Canterbury, 3, 114
5—Volley, 2, 85

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
12—1..Right Royal.	3—1	8—1..Adelbert	3—1
7—2..Floretta IV.	3—5	10—1..Volley	2—1
2—5..Ben Brush—.	Out	30—1..Canterbury.	10—1

Won by four lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $75 each, $30 forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second, and $150 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Silver Il., Marcus Daly's ch. c., by Salvator-Fleurette, 118 pounds.....(Ballard)
2—Hamilton Il., Marcus Daly's blk. c., 118, ... (Chorn)
3—Runover, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 115.(Clayton)
4—Senator Murphy, 115 | 10—San Marco 118
5—Forum, 118 | 11—Goldcrest, 118
6—King of Bohemia, 118 | 12—Arline, 115
7—Whippany, 118 | 13—Abuse, 118
8—La Vienta, 119 | 14—Bonhomme, 118
9—Article, 115 | 15—Mormon, 118

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Silver Il.	..3—5	10—1..La Vienta	..4—1
1—1..Hamilton Il.	..3—1	12—1..Article	..4—1
12—1..Runover	..4—1	10—1..San Marco	..4—1
20—1..S. Murphy	..8—1	50—1..Gold Crest	..10—1
10—1..Forum	..4—1	30—1..Arline	..10—1
5—1..King of Bo-		15—1..Abuse	..3—1
hemia	..2—1	15—1..Bonhomme	..6—1
8—1..Whippany	..3—1	15—1..Mormon	..6—1

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $15 each with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:41. No bid for the winner.

1—Sun Up, J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 105 pounds, $1,800..(Thorpe)
2—Irish Reel, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 105, $1,800.....(Hamilton)
3—Kennel, P. J. Dwer's b. c., 108, $1,600. ..... (Sims)
4—Lady Diamond, 97. | 8—Tinge, 106
5—The Coon, 99. | 9—April Fool, 103.
6—Andrews, 102. | 10—Silk Gown, 108.
7—Hazelton, 106. | 11—Blasco, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Sun Up	..7—5	30—1..Hazelton	..10—1
10—1..Irish Reel	..4—1	4—1..Tinge	..7—5
20—1..Kennel	..1—1	10—1..April Fool	..4—1
10—1..Lady Dia'nd	..4—1	4—1..Silk Gown	..7—5
20—1..The Coon	..8—1	30—1..Blasco	..10—1
40—1..Andrews	..15—1		

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes for three-year-olds of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 2-5.

1—Emma C., J. R. Keene's br. f., by Darebin-Guenn, 105 pounds .....(Doggett)
2—Dolabra, P. Lorillard's b. g., 107 .....(Griffin)
3—Nanki Pooh, Erie Stables' br. c., 110.....(Sims)
4—Salvation, 110. | 6—Monaco, 114.
5—Connoisseur, 106½. | 7—Paladin, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
15—1..Emma C.	..4—1	5—2..Connoisseur	..4—5
11—5..Dolabra	..4—5	10—1..Monaco	..4—1
5—1..Nanki Pooh	8—5	10—1..Paladin	..4—1
5—1..Salvation	..8—5		

Won by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55. No bid for the winner.

1—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Burlew's gr. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Gammacita, 90 pounds, $600. ..... (Keefe)
2—Candelabra, G. E. Smith's b. h., 6, 103, $700 ..... (Griffin)
3—Doggett, Oneck Stable's ch. c., 3, 108, $1,700. ..... (Doggett)
4—Santiago, aged, 113. | 7—Little Tom, 4, 95.
5—Semper Lex, 5, 105. | 8—Little Matt, 4, 102.
6—Marshall, 5, 99. | 9—Lightfoot, 4, 92.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Sir Dixon, Jr.	7—5	10—1..Marshall..	4—1
2—1..Candelabra..	7—10	8—1..Little Tom..	3—1
6—1..Santiago	..2—1	8—1..Little Matt..	3—1
6—1..Doggett	..3—1	10—1..Lightfoot	..4—1
10—1..Semper Lex.	4—1		

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on the turf. Time—1:41.

1—Sir Francis, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, 108 pounds..(Ballard)
2—Henry Young, Pastime Stable's b. h., 5, 115 .....(Clayton)
3—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 3, 105.....(Griffin)
4—Helen Nichols, 5, 108. 6—Long Beach, 5, 110.
5—Peacemaker, 4, 113. 7—Captain T., 5, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Sir Francis	..5—1	5—2..Peacemaker	..4—5
7—2..Henry Young	..6—5	8—1..Long Beach	..3—1
7—2..Brandywine	..6—5	6—1..Captain T.	..2—1
7—1..Helen Nichols	..2—1		

Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds, and to be ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Fred Train.....108	Marquise 105
Balmaghie 108	Sunrise II.....105
Nantucket 108	Mildred D.....105
Royal Gun.....105	Rondout II.....105
Pegwood 105	Beau Ideal 105
Harry Shannon.....105	Predicament 105
Exilona 105	Carib 105
Annie Barron.....105	

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs.

Wernberg 113		Hallstone 96	
Runyon 111		Halton 94	
Sant Ilario 101		Santa Cruz.....91	
Ajax 99		Foundling 90	
Speculation 97			

THIRD RACE.—The Flying Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course.

Rey del Carretes.....122		Kisbern 103	
Hanwell 122		Firebrand 99	
The Bluffer.....119			

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Patrician 100		Egbert 104	
Diablo 108		Buckrene 102	
Victorious 107		Matt Byrnes.....100	
Flying Dutchman.....101		Beldemere 98	

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for fillies three years old, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Emma 108		Silk Gown.....102	
Lisa.....107		Lady Diamond.....101	
Second Attempt.....105		Roundelay 97	
Sufficient 105			

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf.

Pepper 115		Kennel 107	
Brandywine 114		Silk Gown 106	
Langdon 109		Hermanita 97	
Paladin 108		Golden Gate.....93	

State Meet's Great Attraction.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Chairman N. E. Turgeon of the Racing Committee of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, which will have a meet and race tourney at the Buffalo Driving Park on the 5th and 6th prox., will see to it that no money is spared in placing the track in fine condition for the contests. The most famous racing men in America will compete for valuable prizes on those two days, and, in preparing the track, Mr. Turgeon will do his part toward paving the way for the expected record-breaking. The cream of the Class B racers, to the number of forty, will all participate, and the mile open for the diamonds, with a combined valuation of $500, promises to be the event of the year in cycle circles. In that race Chicago's wonderful performer, Arthur Gardiner, will appear, and he will have to battle with his greatest rivals, Bald, Cooper, and Cabanne, as well as all of the other great Class B men of the National Circuit. Lund and Van Harik, the fastest tandem team on the path to-day, will do some pacing, and they, with Bainbridge and Anderson, will show the spectators how fast a "quad" can be pushed along.

ALIX STILL OUT OF FORM

Queen of Trotters Could Not Beat the Time of Naney Hanks.

HER LIMIT WAS A MILE IN 2:08 1-2

Favorites Land Three Out of Four Events Yesterday—Cephas Defeats a Crack Field in the 2:15 Trot.

When Nancy Hanks was queen of trotters and made her début before a metropolitan crowd the occasion drew the largest assembly that has been seen at Fleetwood Park in recent times. That was during the Grand Circuit meeting of 1893, and, though the swift-footed mare from Kentucky did not lower her record, she did a mile in 2:06¾—a very creditable feat.

The appearance of her successful rival, Alix, yesterday did not result in so extensive a reception, but the weather was partly to blame for that. Light showers in town and the prospects of a storm before night must have deterred many people from making the trip to Morrisania.

As it turned out, they might have gone in safety, for there was no rain to interfere with the speed of the horses or the comfort of the spectators. Those who did go, to the number of about 2,500, saw the new rusher turn the track in 2:08½, or nearly two seconds behind the flight of "our Nancy" over the same course.

Alix has not been at her best since the Detroit meeting, and the footing at Fleetwood, while firm enough for the ordinary, is scarcely suited to her stride, which is said to be twenty-two feet when at top speed. Besides this, the heavy grades are a handicap to a trotter gaited like Alix, whereas flyers like Directum and Azote are quite at home there.

The system of betting now in vogue does not allow the bookmakers to do a general business, as they are not permitted to handle money, and credit must be extended to their patrons, so that only a few familiar customers can be safely accommodated. This became so irksome to William L. Lovell, a veteran layer of odds known to the running as well as to the trotting turf, that it is understod he extended his operations so as to do business on a cash basis yesterday. As a result the veteran and his son, William L. Lovell, Jr., were both arrested by one of the detectives detailed to look after this phase of the Fleetwood meeting. The two offenders were taken away in custody, but Mr. Lovell secured bail readily.

Besides the trial for Alix, there were four regular contests that were decided in eleven heats. One of them, the 2:15 trot, might have been finished on Monday but for darkness, and a single mile ended it yesterday. After it came two slow classes that went to favorites without a close finish or excitement of any sort.

Finally there was a strong field in the 2:15 trot, whose respective merits promised to develop some lively sport. After the first heat the great superiority of Cephas became so apparent that this race, like those that preceded it, possessed little interest. The winner is owned in this city, and took a record of 2:13¾ at the meeting held here last month. He reduced this twice yesterday, scoring 2:11½ in the fourth heat with so little effort that he can be safely booked for a mark of 2:10 or better whenever such a feat is necessary. To defeat such cracks as Queechy, Caprice, Bravado, Arena, and Rose Leaf is no light honor, and the Fleetwood contingent is proud of the splendid form shown by the local favorite.

Among the out-of-town visitors is William W. Porter of Louisville, Secretary of the trotting association recently formed there. Mr. Porter is on the hunt for star performers to take part in the meeting at the new track in his city. He has arranged a free-for-all pace, in which Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, Robert J., and Rubinstein are named. The purse for this contest is $5,000, and the meeting takes place during the second week in September.

Frederick L. Howard, the driver who was thrown out Monday when El Rami fell in the third heat of the 2:30 trot, has so far recovered that he was at Fleetwood yesterday. His employer, P. D. Radiker, has granted him a vacation, and sent him to his home, near Springfield, Mass., till he is fit for active duty.

The unfinished 2:17 trot was called promptly, and a capital start was obtained at the second attempt. Benton Wilkes, with two heats to his credit from Monday, went to the front at once, and was never headed or bothered at any time, winning the heat and race in 2:14¾.

The struggle for the place between Catherine Leyburn and Double Cross was very close, the formed winning by a head.

The first regular event for the day, the 2:35 class trotting for three-year-olds, brought out four youngsters, among whom Larabie was a hot favorite at 2 to 5. This contest was about as near a procession as possible. Legene made a big effort to reach the half in the lead for the first heat, but was never within a length of Larabie's wheel. Geddes and Fred Kohl both passed the big colt, and in that order they passed under the wire in the rather slow time, for Larabie, of 2:17½. In the second heat Larabie and Legene had another brush, with Larabie a good length in the lead, coming by the point of rocks, Legene left his feet and was out of it from that moment.

A little more excitement was infused by the magnificent drive made on the last hundred yards of Dickerson, for second place. Geddes was too fast for the son of Guy Wilkes, however, and retained the place by a nose.

The third heat was an exact counterpart of the two previous heats, Legene trying to force Larabie out at the start and failing most ignominiously in the effort. Fred Kohl's effort to secure the place in the second heat had evidently satisfied him of the uselessness of any further attempt.

In the meantime, the 2:30 class pacing race had been going on. Eight horses faced the flag, with Bumps a strong favorite at 3 to 10. He drew third place, Nancy having the pole, with Katy Greenlander next. The last named acted very badly, and on getting the word Bumps was able to rush to the front and secure the pole at the first turn. The quarter was reached in 0:33, Nancy being then two lengths in the rear.

About 200 yards from the start United States Bond broke into a run and reached the half in second place, but his bolt was shot. Bumps still held the lead, going strongly and as level as possible. Gretchen and Katy Greenlander managed to work themselves free from the ruck, and at the three-quarter pole were gradually creeping upon Bumps.

On the stretch Katie Greenlander made a magnificent effort for the place, but Gretchen had the best of the argument, and led the black mare by a nose, Bumps capturing the heat in 2:15½.

In the second heat the favorite made a show of his field, going to the half in 1:05¾, and winning out, hands down, in 2:14½. The interest in the heat was again centred in the struggle for second place between Katie Greenlander and Gretchen. On coming into the stretch, Gretchen was about two lengths behind Bumps, and leading the rest of the field by a good margin. Greenlander, coming up with a magnificent burst of speed, carried the bay off her feet, taking the place by at least three lengths from Gem D.

The third heat was made a little more interesting by the effort of Katie Greenlander to capture a heat, which on the last hundred yards with a splendid burst of speed, she was at Bumps's wheel, and forced the favorite out in the best time of the race—2:12¾.

The trotting queen, Alix, 2:08¾, was then brought out to lower the track record, 2:06¾, made by Nancy Hanks at the Grand Circuit meeting of 1893. As the famous little mare looked fit and seemed full of brush, a great performance was expected. She had previously had a pipe opener in 2:20, and only needed a nod from McDowell nodded for the word. Getting round the short turn was a handicap for Alix with her tremendous stride, so that she consumed 32¾ seconds for the first quarter. Along the more level stretch to the half the mare struck a faster clip, the time to that point being 1:04.

A runner then picked her up, and carried her to the six furlong pole in 1:36¼, and the mile in 2:08½. Alix went without a skip from start to finish.

The last event of the day, the 2:15 class, trotting, proved to be the best contest by far. Ten horses faced the flag, with Queechy and Caprice favorites, at odds of 7 to 5 each. Newcastle also had many friends.

A spirit of opposition seemed to get into the horses, giving Starter Walker the first serious trouble of the day. Gretchen was and culprit in the first effort at a start, and was followed by nearly every horse in the race. Finally, after thirty-five minutes had been wasted, they were off, fairly bunched, but Bravado was on the dead run. There was nothing for Wilson to do but let the wayward stallion have his head to the first turn, where he pulled him to his stride. By this time Gretchen had gone to the front, and led the field to the half in 1:06. Bravado and Roseleaf then began to pull up and overhaul Gretchen at the three-quarter pole, coming into the stretch a clear length ahead.

The struggle between Bravado and Roseleaf was most exciting, the former winning the heat by a bare head in 2:13. In the second heat Queechy went off her feet before the quarter pole was reached, and from that time was never dangerous. The local crack, Cephas, forged to the front early, and finally came in a winner by several lengths in 2:12¾. The fight between Roseleaf and Bravado for the place was very close, the former getting in by half a length.

In the next heat Cephas went out from the word, and was never headed, winning easily with lots to spare in 2:13½. It was growing dark by this time, and the judges hesitated about attempting another heat. It was finally decided to call the horses, and if a start could be effected within reasonable time to give the word. It was felt that Cephas had won the last two heats so handily he would without doubt capture the next, and the card would be cleared. After three attempts the word was given to a fairly good start. As was anticipated, Cephas went to the front immediately, and, although Caprice made a strong effort on the back stretch, she could do nothing with the bay gelding. She forced him out, however, compelling him to go to the half in 1:03½, and the mile in 2:11¼.

Cephas's victory was a most popular one, and was received with great applause.

During the afternoon the cracks, Azote and Klamath, who will meet in the free-for-all trot to-day, were exhibited.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Benton Wilkes, b. s., by Alcone- Jessie Benton, by Jim Scott (Golden)	7	1	1	1
Catherine Leyburn, ch. m., by Onward, (Settle).....	1	2	2	2
Scranton Belle, br. m., (Kinney)...	2	4	3	11
Ora, br. m., (Green).....	4	3	9	4
Minnie Wilkes, b. m., (Beachy)....	3	7	4	6
Double Cross, blk. m., (Dickerson)	10	5	7	3
Jacksonian, b. g., (Tyson).....	5	11	8	5
Orangelander, br. s., (Andrews)..	8	6	6	8
Ernsle, b. m., (Walker).....	6	8	10	7
Maumejan, b. g., (Grear).....	9	10	13	12
E. L. Robinson, b. s., (Scattergood)	13	12	11	9
Del Mar, b. s., (Baldwin).....	12	13	12	10
Kitty R., b. m., (McCarthy).....	11	9	5	dis

Time—2:14; 2:13; 2:14; 2:14¾.

2:35 Class—Trotting; Three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Larabie, b. c., by Jay Bird-Kate, by Abdalbrino, (S. Wilson).....	1	1	1
Geddes, b. g., (Splan).....	2	2	2
Fred Kohl, blk. c., (Dickerson).....	3	3	3
Legene, b. c., (Sheeley).....	4	4	4

Time—2:17½; 2:18; 2:16¾.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, dam by Strathmore, (D. Wilson).....	1	1	1
Katy Greenlander, blk. f., (Andrews)..	3	2	2
Gretchen, b. m., (McDonald).....	2	5	4
Gem D., b. s., (Noble).....	4	3	3
Nancy, g. m., (M. McCluskey).....	6	4	dis.
United States Bond, b. g., (Walker)....	5	dis.	
Pickaninny, b. m., (Green).....	Dis.		
H. M. B., br. g., (Newkirk).....	Dis.		

Time—2:15½; 2:14½; 2:12¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000.

Cephas, b. g., by Cyril-Molly Matchless, by Matchless, (Gibbs).....	4	1	1	1
Bravado, br. s., by Kentucky Wilkes, (D. Wilson).....	1	3	2	4
Roseleaf, bl. m., (Starr).....	2	2	5	7
Caprice, b. m., (Golden).....	3	5	3	2
Queechy, b. s., (McDonald).....	5	6	6	3
Gretchen, b. m., (McCarthy).....	3	9	9	6
Newcastle, b. g., (Splan).....	10	4	4	5
Psyche, ch. m., (Green).....	7	5	8	8
Peneril, ch. s., (F. P. Doble).....	8	7	7	9
Arena, b. s., (McHenry).....	9	dr		

Time—2:13; 2:12¾; 2:13½; 2:11¼.

The card for to-day is an attractive one, including the champion class for trotters. For this and the two stake events the probable starters are as follows:

FREE FOR ALL, TROT.—Purse, $5,000. Dan Cupid, 2:09½, b. h., by Barney Wilkes-Astermore, by Strathmore; William Kelly, New-York. Beuretta, 2:06¾, ch. m., by Onward-Berlin, by by Harold; E. W. Ayers, Duckers, Ky. Azote, 2:06½, b. g., by Whips-Josie, by Whipple's Hambletonian; M. Salisbury, Pleasanton, Cal. Lesa Wilkes, 2:06, br. m., by Guy Wilkes-Hannah Price, by Arthurton; San Mateo Farm, Burlingame, Cal. Klamath, 2:08½, b. g., by Morrookus-Bab, by Ophir; Thomas W. Raymond, Santa Anna, Cal.

2:40 TROT, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, $2,000.—Ella Madison, b. f., by Madison; H. J. Miller, Goshen, N. Y. Blanche Watson, b. f., by Lord Russell; Overton Farm, Lexington, Ky. Silverlake, blk. c., by Lakewood; W. L. Spears, Mulis, Ky. Faustelle, ch. c., by Sidney; Belle Meade Stock Farm, Belle Meade N. J. Bingen, b. c., by May King; E. H. Greely, Ellsworth, Me. Lady Del Mar, ch. f., by Del Mar; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y. Bouncer, b. m., by Outcry-Bess, by Mambrino Wilkes; William Corbitt, San Mateo, Cal.

2:19 TROT.—Purse $3,000. Futurity, b. c., by Hinder Wilkes; Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Charming Chimes, br. m., by Chimes; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Lady M., br. m., by Indiaman; John V. D. Beckman, Hightstown, N. J. J. J. Audubon, ch. h., by Alcyone; Aaron Fowler, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Bouncer, b. m., by Hummer; William Simpson, Empire City Stud, New-York. Lady Alcy, rn. m., byAlcyo; Isaac Sanderson, Willimantic, Conn. Electric Coin, b. h., by Electioneer; George J. Harley, Great Neck, L. I. Eskimo, br. h., by Greenlander; John H. Dillon, New-Haven, Conn. Henrietta G., ch. m., by Elyria; Elyria Stock Farm, Elyria, Ohio. Little Tobe, b. h., by Pamlico; A. Merrifield, Baltimore, Md. Eastview, br. c., by Alcyone; James Butler, New-York City. Brunhilde, gr. m., by Viking; F. W. Smith, Haverhill, Mass. Miss McGregor, b. m., by Robert McGregor; Suburban Stock Farm, Glens Falls, N. Y.

SMALL PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Product of the Kingston Stud Slowly Bid For.

Seventeen yearlings, the product of the Kingston Stud, the property of J. B. Ferguson, were sold at auction at Sheepshead Bay yesterday previous to the racing. Surprisingly small prices were realized for those by Prince Royal, notwithstanding they have been good performers this year, a few of them being winners. The pick of the sale was a brown colt by St. George-Carrie Phillips, who was secured by W. M. Wallace for $1,200.

At the conclusion of the sale, Search Light and a yearling, the property of Dr. M. W. Williams, were sold. Though they are both eligible for the Futurity next year, they, like the others, went cheaply. C. H. Smith bought the former for $2,100, and Arthur White the latter for $950. Details of the sale are as follows:

KINGSTON YEARLINGS.

Bay colt, by St. George-Attractive; E. Leigh	$250
Bay colt, by Prince Royal-Blue Hood; P. J. Dwyer	400
Brown colt, by St. George-Carrie Phillips; W. M. Wallace.....	1,200
Chestnut filly, by Prince Royal-Encore; H. M. Mason.....	650
Chestnut filly, by Prince Royal-Funfare; W. C. Hayes.....	275
Chestnut colt, by Prince Royal-Heroine; C. Baker	500
Chestnut colt, by Prince Royal-Lady Hood; Sensation Stable.....	525
Brown filly, by St. George-Levee; W. C. Hayes	100
Chestnut filly, by Prince Royal-Lonely; L. Ezell	275
Chestnut filly, by St. George-Lucretia; E. C. Morford	175
Bay filly, by Prince Royal-Manzanita; E. Leigh	150
Bay filly, by Prince Royal-Millie Williams; E. Leigh.....	125
Bay colt, by Prince Royal-Penelope; G. C. Bennett	525
Bay filly, by Prince Royal-Press Onward; E. Leigh	150
Brown filly, by St. George-Sallie McAllister; E. Leigh.....	100
Chestnut colt, by Prince Royal-Tartarine; T. Daplan	125
Brown colt, by St. George-Una B.; D. M. Dodge	1,000

PROPERTY OF DR. M. W. WILLIAMS.

Seach Light, ch. c., by Queen's Counsel-Dazzling Light; C. H. Smith.....	$2,100
Chestnut colt, by Elkwood-Benediction; Arthur White.....	950

ALBANY COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

It Proves a Success—The Awards Made Yesterday.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Albany County Horse Show Association this afternoon brought to a close its very successful first annual open-air show. The attendance fully equaled that of the opening day, and was composed principally of fashionable people. The awards made by the judges were as follows:

Class 8.—Best roadsters, shown before road wagons, at road gait only, gentlemen to drive; William Sautter of Albany first, C. A. Houck of Albany second, Thomas C. Sheehan of Saratoga Springs third, W. W. Worden of Saratoga Springs fourth.

Class 9.—Pair of horses exceeding 15.3 hands, short tails, and best appointed turnout, driven in appropriate carriage and with suitable harnesses; Edward Kearney of New-York City first, Miss J. E. Nolan of Albany second, Ben Wolff of Providence third, Mrs. James O'Brien of New-York City fourth.

Class 10.—Best high-schooled saddler, shown under the

HOVEY IS THE CHAMPION

Defeated Wrenn in the National Tennis Matches at Newport

WON THREE STRAIGHT SETS HANDILY

Never Played Better Tennis Before—Wrenn Showed No Improvement and a Falling Off from Last Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The tennis championship has changed hands again, and Fred Hovey, after years of hard struggle and bitter disappointment, is champion of the United States. The victory was a decisive one, Wrenn failing to win a single set.

Hovey certainly played better tennis than ever before, while Wrenn showed no improvement over his play two weeks ago at Norwood, and a distinct falling off from the superb tennis which sent Goodbody

F. H. Hovey,
Champion Tennis Player of United States.

over seas again without the American championship. The game was interesting enough in spite of the one-sided score, as Wrenn showed that his gameness had not deteriorated, even though his tennis had, and for a moment or two in the third set it seemed as though he might possibly "rattle" Hovey and pull the set out of the fire.

Wrenn's downfall is attributed to having too many irons in the fire at once, his baseball play having sadly interfered with his tennis. The result was by no means unexpected, as it had been known all the week that Wrenn's practice was not up to the mark; but his friends hoped that he would win in the end on his unlimited sand.

Hovey was as steady as a machine, and his wonderful command of the ball reminded one of the great accuracy of the English players at West Newton. The Newton man earned 49 of the 96 points he scored during the match, on the remarkable percentage of 51. Ex-Champions Sears and Campbell and, in fact, nearly every one on the grounds, say that they have never seen a man put up better tennis than Hovey did this morning. Hovey's ground strokes, formerly weak, were strong and under perfect control, while his volleying has lost none of its crispness and brilliancy.

Hovey placed his smashes, instead of swatting the ball on general principles. Wrenn's play seemed to lack its usual snap, and his strokes were comparatively slow, but then he was playing against a wonderfully clever player. Hovey gave no sign of his old unsteadiness, except at one point in the third set, where he dropped a game which would have given him the match, after having been three times within a point of scoring it.

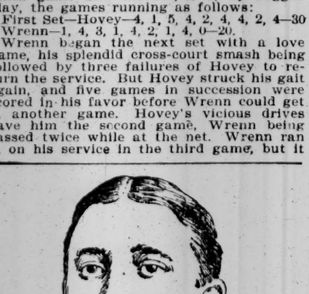
The crowd numbered about 3,000, in spite of an overcast sky and a slight drizzle of rain now and then. Ex-Champion Campbell acted as referee, and ten well-known players watched the chalk line.

Hovey began play serving from the west court. Wrenn started in poorly, losing the game to fifteen, driving out twice, and once into the net. Hovey scored one great cross-court shot off the service in the second game, but he lost it by errors. Hovey then took the lead by Wrenn's mistakes, added to a couple of grand places, Wrenn also scoring a pretty smash to back hand. Hovey placed grandly in the next game, and Wrenn helped him out by giving him the last point of a love game on a careless double fault. Hovey lost the next game by trying to place too close to the lines, two of his shots going only a few inches out.

Wrenn was chased all over the court in the next game, and slipped frequently, Hovey earning a well-played game in spite of two nets. Another game for Hovey, this time to fifteen, put him at 5–2, but he missed 2 points by failing to return the service, and Wrenn scored his third game. Hovey put in a fine smash and a scratch in this game, scoring 30. Wrenn lost the ninth game and the set, 6–3, by ragged play, the games running as follows:

First Set—Hovey—4, 1, 5, 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 4—30
Wrenn—1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 0—20.

Wrenn began the next set with a love game, his splendid cross-court smash being followed by three failures of Hovey to return the service. But Hovey struck his gait again, and five games in succession were scored in his favor before Wrenn could get in another game. Hovey's vicious drives gave him the second game, Wrenn being passed twice while at the net. Wrenn ran in on his service in the third game, but it



Robert D. Wrenn,
The ex-Champion at Tennis.

didn't pay, and his attempts to reach a post of vantage on Hovey's service in the fourth game were also disastrous. Again in the fifth Hovey drew rather grudging applause from an unsympathetic crowd by a wonderful kill of a good lob and a tricky cross-court volley. Even his two errors in this game were rather creditable, as both barely escaped being clean passes.

In the sixth game every one of Hovey's points was earned, and every one was brilliant, Wrenn scoring only 2 points, both on errors.

Wrenn broke Hovey's string in the seventh game. He began with a wonderful pass after a long run for a ball dropped just over the net by Hovey, and finally won a long deuce game, Hovey banging an easy serve into the net. But Wrenn's friends had hardly finished applauding his improved score when Hovey ran the set out by taking the eighth game at 15. 3 of his 4 points being secured by great driving across court. Score, 6–2.

Second Set—Hovey—0, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—28.
Wrenn—4, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 2—21.

Wrenn had a splendid chance to score the first game of the last set, running his score up to forty love, but his double fault gave Hovey a chance, and the Newton man put the next two of Wrenn's services where no one could have even touched them. After scoring deuce he captured the game by landing with great force on a half volley and a weak lob by Wrenn. The Newtonian won the next game easily, his last point being brilliantly scored by a pass after a hard chase after the ball into his forehand corner. Then Hovey increased his lead to two games by smashing two fine lobs with wonderful accuracy, assisted by Wrenn's two shots into the net. Wrenn reached thirty love in the fifth game by a net and a cute pass after some hot volleying. Both men were now playing great tennis, as Wrenn saw that it was do or die, but he could not touch Hovey's next three shots, and Hovey scored 4–1 on a net by the champion.

Wrenn volleyed cleverly in the sixth game, and Hovey gave him the same point by making an awful mess of one easy chance to smash. Hovey ran up 5–2 with ease, and then an exciting game took place. Wrenn showed his wonderful nerve and coolness, and the crowd was simply frantic when the little champion pulled out a long deuce game by a brilliant smash after Hovey had four chances to win the championship by a single stroke. The consitent applause which his game little opponent received seemed to rattle Hovey some in the ninth game, and, though he made a phenomenal shot when Wrenn was within a point of game, he allowed the champion to reach 4–5 by two feeble plays.

The last game was begun amid great excitement. Wrenn made two pretty passes, and the grand stand was in ecstasies. But Hovey smashed the next ball safe in spite of Wrenn's marvelous returns, and a clean pass to Wrenn's backhand made it thirty all. Another beautifully placed ball, and Hovey was within a point of the championship once more, a few quick returns, and Wrenn's drive was stopped by the net. Hovey was champion at last.

The score of this set was 6–4.

Third Set—Hovey—5, 4, 1, 4, 4, 2, 2, 4, 7, 8, 4—38.
Wrenn—3, 1, 4, 1, 2, 2, 0, 5, 2—33.

Total points—Hovey, 96; Wrenn, 74.

C. E. Sands had a picnic in the final consolation, beating Cushman with no trouble at all. Summaries:

Championship Singles—Challenge Round—F. H. Hovey, challenger, defeated R. D. Wrenn, holder, 6–3, 6–2, 6–4.

Consolation Singles—Final Round—Charles E. Sands beat J. S. Cushman, 6–2, 6–1.

PILLSBURY WINS HIS GAME.

Is Now Even with Tschigorin in the Big Chess Tourney.

HASTINGS, England, Aug. 27.—The seventeenth round of the international chess master's tournament was played at Massey's Institute today, and the following are the results:

Tarrasch beat Bird in a Sicilian defense after 23 moves. Burn beat Vergani in a Ruy Lopez after 31 moves. Ganowski beat Steinitz in a Ruy Lopez after 24 moves. Gunsberg beat Blackburne in a king's bishop's gambit after 32 moves. Pillsbury won from Bardeleben by default, as the latter did not appear.

Teichmann beat Tinsley in a French defense, after 48 moves. Schlechter beat Schiffers in a Ruy Lopez, after 48 moves. Mieses beat Pollock in a Ruy Lopez after 55 moves. Tschigorin and Albin drew a French defense after 48 moves.

The games Mason vs. Lasker and Walbrodt vs. Marco were adjourned. The eighteenth round will be played to-morrow.

Following is the score up to date:

	Won.	Lost.
Albin	7	10
Bardeleben	8½	8½
Bird	7½	9½
Blackburne	7	10
Burn	7½	9½
*Gunsberg	7	9
*Janowski	7½	8½
*Lasker	13	3
*Marco	6	10
*Mason	8	8
Mieses	5½	11½
Pillsbury	13½	3½
Pollock	8	9
*Schiffers	7½	8½
Schlechter	9	8
Steinitz	10	7
Tarrasch	10	7
*Teichmann	8	8
Tinsley	6	10½
Tschigorin	13½	3½
Vergani	3	14
*Walbrodt	9½	6½

*Adjourned games, 4.

ATHLETES SAIL FOR THIS CITY.

Cambridge and London A. C. Boys on the Aurania.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A small crowd of enthusiasts were present to witness the departure of the Cambridge University team and the remnant of the London Athletic Club team at 11 o'clock this forenoon from Euston Station. The special train which took them also carried the rest of the Aurania's passengers to Liverpool, whence they will embark for New-York.

The carriage which was reserved for the athletes was decorated with the colors of the London Club, the Stars and Stripes, and the Union Jack. The decorating was done by Mr. Wilkie, the manager of Low's Exchange. Mr. Wilkie and Mr. Holman, the London athlete, accompanied the team to Liverpool, but the latter gentleman will not go to America, being prevented by business engagements from doing so.

Luytens and Fitzherbert appeared to be in splendid condition. Luytens told a United Press reporter just before starting that they meant to win, the Cambridge men all being fit. Holman made a similar declaration regarding the condition of the London men. Mr. R. R. Dennis, William Van Benthuysen, Andrew Squire, and Mr. Alpuente of New-York were on the platform, together with several well-known English athletes, to see the men off and wish them good luck. Mr. Herbert, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, will sail for America on the steamer Gallia, for Boston, and E. J. Wilkins and "Sid" Thomas will perhaps accompany them. Fry and Munro have finally decided not to go. There is much disappointment over the many defections, nevertheless the teams are in good spirits and determined to make a good fight.

MAY SHOOT IF NECESSARY.

Opinion of Attorney General of Texas as to Stopping of Prizefights.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—Attorney General Crane this morning handed down his opinion in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fighting case, in reply to an interrogatory of Sheriff Cabell of Dallas County, as to whether he had any legal right to shoot down people while attempting to suppress the fight.

The Attorney General's reply is to the effect that prizefighters, referees, &c., constitute an unlawful assemblage, and the statutes of the State make special provisions for the disbandment of such unlawful assemblages; that the Sheriff is empowered to summon a posse or even the militia to his aid, and, in case the fighters will not cease their unlawful conduct, then that the statutes especially provide that homicide is justifiable when absolutely necessary to suppress riot or unlawful gatherings.

The Attorney General concludes his opinion by saying that while he does not believe it necessary, still, if it is necessary, the statutes provide that the Sheriff can use firearms in disbanding any unlawful assemblage.

Canada vs. United States at Cricket.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 27.—At the request of the Philadelphia committee, the date of the annual international cricket match between Canada and the United States has been again changed. The contest will now take place on the grounds of the Rosedale Cricket Club, a short distance outside of Toronto, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 2, 3, and 4.

The visiting Oxford and Cambridge eleven will also play here on the following Friday and Saturday, Sept. 6 and 7, and the Canadian team to meet both opponents has been selected as follows: The Rev. F. W. Terry of London, D. M. Saunders, J. M. Laing, and W. R. Wadsworth of Toronto; M. Boyd, P. C. Goldingham, A. F. R. Martin, and A. Gillespie of Hamilton; H. G. Wilson and E. S. Jacques of Winnipeg, and M. G. Bristowe of Ottawa. Substitutes—G. S. Lount of Toronto, H. Horstead of Chatham, and D'Arcy Martin of Hamilton. The team is considered the strongest that has represented Canada in many years.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Trotting races at Fleetwood.
Yachting.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian trial races at Oyster Bay.
Baseball.—Cincinnati vs. New-York at Polo Grounds. Brooklyn vs. Louisville at Eastern Park.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Trotting.—Grand Circuit races at Fleetwood Park.
Baseball.—Louisville vs. New-York at Polo Grounds. Cincinnati vs. Brooklyn at Eastern Park.
Yachting.—Trial race between Defender and Vigilant, off Sandy Hook.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

American Yacht Club's special regatta off Milton Point, N. Y.
Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Trotting at Fleetwood.
Baseball.—Cincinnati vs. New-York at Polo Grounds. Louisville vs. Brooklyn at Eastern Park.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
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1.—ARRANGEMENTS SEASON OR YEAR; handsomely furnished floor, with board; other rooms; references. 34 West 51st St.

52d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

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GENTLEMAN IN CITY ALL YEAR ROUND wants comfortable room, (not hall,) with or without board, in good neighborhood; references. Write, stating terms, &c., to Jardine, Box 190 Times.

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THE SEVILLIA, 117 WEST 58th ST.
A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1.
No present vacancies.
Rentals by the year only.

GERLACH, Select Hotel. 226 rooms. Fire-proof. 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Family apartments, furnished and unfurnished; single rooms, with bath, for transient guests. Summer rates from $1.50 a day upwards on the European plan, $3.50 upwards on the American plan. FAMILY ENGAGEMENTS now being made for Winter season and year. CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

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Jamestown or Yorktown,

(8,000 TONS, 3,200 HORSE POWER,)
built of steel, furnished and equipped in the most approved manner, will accompany the yachts in the race for the

America's Cup, Sat. Sept. 7

starting from Pier 26 North River, (foot of Beach St.,) New-York, at hour advertised in daily papers later.

Sale of Tickets limited to 600 (being one-fifth of the number of passengers allowed under the Inspector's rules.)

Tickets, $5 each, for sale at company's office on the pier.

The steamship JAMESTOWN or YORKTOWN will accompany the yachts to three races.

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.,
PIER 26 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK,
Foot Beach St.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 6:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. Additional trains Race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M., (1:00 P. M. Parlor Car Train.) Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge,
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn,
Hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

Leave Foot Whitehall St.,
Via Bay Ridge,
Daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Round trip, 45 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.

Culver Route, Round Trip, 25 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 6:20, 8:20, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents.

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A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N.R., Cortlandt St.: 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A.M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A.M.; 12.50, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P.M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.15 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A.M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N.R.; 11.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 6 and 7 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

LABOR DAY OUTING!

Central Railroad of New-Jersey's

EXCURSION TO

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,

In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular

SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
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"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY AT NIAGARA FALLS

VIA ERIE LINES, SATURDAY, AUG. 31st.
$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.
Trains leave 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 6:55 and 8:40 P. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:00 and 8:45 P. M. Tickets good for return on or before Monday, September 2d, 1895. On sale at all Erie offices.

GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.

$8. $8. FOR ROUND TRIP. $8. $8.
Via West Shore Railroad.
Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. next SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st.
Tickets good to return until Sept. 2, giving two entire days either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The magnificent Twin-Screw Steel Steamer
RICHARD PECK,
the "flyer of Long Island Sound," will accompany the yachts in the races for the America's Cup. Tickets, $3.00 each. Staterooms and tickets for sale at office of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, Pier 35 East River. Particulars as to dates and time of leaving will appear later.

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Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM,6:25AM,and,viaChateaugay,11:05AM

DEL MONTE, Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 P M, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S.,8:33 A.M, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7&11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A. M.; 7 P. M.; arrive 5 P. M., 8:30 A. M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Shroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Racquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N.Y.—W. F. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN, 7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.

This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
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This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren Co., N. Y.

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HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator suites with bath; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

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PARK HOTEL,

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK S. I.
One hour from city; 30 cents round trip from Battery. Refreshing sail half hourly. Freedom from saloon nuisances. Pure soft spring water. Music, lectures, instruction, bowling, tennis, all healthful amusements. Get circulars. Make visit. "SEEING IS BELIEVING."
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WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1ST.
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2,000 feet above sea level, on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; 5 hours from New-York. Heated by steam; all modern improvements; fine driving and good roads. Send for pamphlet, etc.
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Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
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SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
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A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
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On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The great hot bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with waiting; five years' reference from last place. 301 East 46th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 342 East 42d St., Bellman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN WAITING.—Honest and obliging. 302 East 75th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family; best city reference. L. T., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young Scotch woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; good reference given; country preferred; short distance. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; best reference. Call at present employer's, 307 West 59th St., from 10 to 3.

COOK.—By very reliable woman; all branches; first-class cooking and baking; takes full charge; city or country; city reference. 408 West 29th St., rear, Peterson.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; cook and laundress; waitress and chambermaid; have best city references. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By American woman as competent cook in private family; by day or week; understands her business thoroughly. Etta, 666 6th Av.

COOK and LANUDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; wages, $20; best city references; private family. A. H., 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches; city or country; first-class references. 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook where good family cooking is required; competent and reliable. S., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a capable woman as cook and assist in washing; four years' reference; no cards. 212½ East 47th St., Bell 11.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; city references. 213 East 25th St., Room 17.

COOK.—First-class; German; where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; wages, $35 to $40. B., 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress, or good housekeeper; best reference from employer. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in the country; good reference. 343 West 32d St.

COOK.—To go out as cook by the day. 320 East 26th St., Room 13.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; best reference; washing and ironing or cleaning. 307 East 31st St., first bell.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated French lady as nursery governess for growing children or as maid for young ladies; good city references. H. Z., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant to take entire charge of children; testimonials. 75 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; competent and reliable in all her duties; best city references from her employer. Philomene, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Swedish girl as maid; hairdresser; understands dressmaking. H. Sotem, 333 East 28th St., care of Scholl.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced young woman as first-class laundress; competent and capable; in private family; city or country; best city reference. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very reliable, middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. M. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress, to go out by the day. 320 East 26th St., Room 13.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city references. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; prefers to live in the country; first-class references. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., Bell No. 4.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Norwegian; best references. 458 3d Av. Gourdier.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By Protestant young woman as invalid attendant and do light chamberwork; city or country; reference. R. S., 270 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Having sixteen months' experience in publication office, desires position; best references. M. L. H., Box 146 Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By French young man; well up in his duties; speaks English fluently; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. J., 413 West 125th St., in store.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant German; 40 years old; the best of references; experienced in all branches, and a good vale. Bernard, Box 514 Times Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent man; sober and obliging; best city references. Prey, 143 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 813 Times Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Miss China and Miss Japan.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The following "Character Song" by Henry Faulkner Darnell was produced with much effect at the annual fair, held by the Guild of Zion Church, Avon, N. Y., Aug. 9:

We are two little dainty maidens, we,
From China and Japan.
We've had a big quarrel and made it up;
And now, together, we dance and sup,
And drink our tea from the very same cup—

LIQUOR DEALERS' ACTION

Association Adopts Committee's Sunday Closing Resolution.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HONESTY COMMENDED

Editor Smith of the Wine and Spirit Gazette Denounced for the Unauthorized Action He Has Taken.

Delegates of the Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association of New-York County met at the Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The purpose of the meeting was to take action on the resolution of the Excise Committee last week to the effect that all members of the association should, after Sept. 1, voluntarily close their places of business Sundays, and respect the excise law as it now exists.

Henry Hirsch, President of the association, was Chairman of the meeting. Frederick House was present as counsel for the association. About 200 members were present, and 31 associations were represented by 155 delegates. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and the fact that the delegates were in session over four hours seemed to indicate that it was not altogether harmonious.

A number of saloon keepers did not approve of the resolution to close on Sundays, and they took umbrage at the action of the Excise Committee in adopting it without having referred it to the Central Association. Consequently, when the resolution to indorse the action of the Excise Committee was first put to the meeting, it was passed by a bare majority of 5, 54 voting in favor of it, and 49 voting against it.

In explaining to the dissenting delegates that the Excise Committee was merely advisory, Chairman Hirsh said:

"We must protect ourselves from infamy and disgrace. The problem which confronts us is what disposition is to be shown on our part to meet the emergency with becoming self-respect and dignity. We have established the fact beyond contention that the police cannot stop the sale of liquor on Sunday by their own exertions; yet this result is attended with circumstances which are annoying and discomforting to us. Let us now demonstrate to the people that, while no power at the disposal of the police could enforce the law, we ourselves, are going to abide by it and help to enforce it.

"That all the saloon keepers in New-York are not members of this organization is a fact which I need not bring to your cognizance. Naturally, you will ask, What will they do should this organization adopt the proposed resolutions? Let me tell you—they will close and close tight.

"While I may differ with Mr. Roosevelt in my views regarding the excise question, yet personal contact with him has taught me to respect and esteem him as an honest, conscientious, and straightforward man; an excellent gentleman, who indulges no favoritism and is not influenced in the performances of the duties of his office by any man, be he large or small, have he pull or no pull. Consequently, you can place absolute dependence upon his statement that if the dealers in the organization will abide by the law, those who are not members will be coerced into so doing, if the employment of the whole police force is rendered necessary."

In concluding, Mr. Hirsh drew attention to the integrity of the Judges of Special and General Sessions, who have promised to mete out the severest punishment to those violating the excise law subsequent to the adoption of the resolution, which will be introduced by the Excise Committee. He urged the members to stand aloof from every political party when it came to making a political issue of the excise question, but to strive to obtain a Legislature that will provide more liberal excise laws.

The resolution was then ratified. No change was made in the wording of the original resolution, but it was supplemented by two minor ones; so that the whole reads as follows:

"Resolved, That on and after Sunday, Sept. 1, 1895, all members of the Wine and Beer Dealers' Association of this city shall close their places of business on Sunday, and any member of the association who shall thereafter keep his place open in violation of this resolution and of the law shall forfeit all his rights, privileges, and benefits as a member of the association; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution, formulated by the Excise Committee, be, and the same is, hereby ratified by the association; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Excise Committee be authorized to notify the authorities of the above action."

It was stated that the above resolutions would be read before the presiding Justices in the Court of Special Sessions this morning.

The delegates then turned their attention to Editor Smith of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, who has been bitterly denounced for his representations of the association. The delegates said that he has not only calumniated the association by calling it a tool of Tammany, but that he has made capital in subscriptions by representing his journal as the official mouthpiece of the association. After a heated discussion he was disposed of in the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, It is apparent to the delegates to the Central Association that the management of The Wine and Spirit Gazette assumes to represent this association; and,

"Whereas, Such is not the fact.

"Therefore be it Resolved, That hereafter no member of this association give to such paper any information regarding the conduct or action of the association.

"And be it further resolved, That said paper does not represent the views or opinions of said association."

Among those who took part in the discussion were James Sheridan of Bridgeport, Mass.; Daniel Holland, President of the State Association of Liquor Dealers; P. H. Nolan, State Organizer, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Morris Tekulsky, B. T. Kearns, C. F. Bode, John H. Shehnuss, Bernard Courtney, and James McGoldrick. The delegates will meet again at Terrace Garden Tuesday, Sept. 3. It was announced after the meeting last evening that the Excise Committee will to-day make public an adress exactly stating the sentiments of the saloon keepers in the association, and explaining the stand which they have taken.

RECORDER HAD A LIGHT CALENDAR.

He Inflicted Light Fines on Those He Did Not Discharge.

There was a small run of excise shad into Recorder Goff's net yesterday, the time of the court being taken up for only a short time with this class of business.

The four men indicted on Monday were called to plead. George Stegmuller, 443 West Thirty-eighth Street; Philip Nold, 258 Grand Street, and John Sullivan, 436 West Thirty-eighth Street pleaded not guilty. Sullivan had no counsel and was told to employ one.

Matthew Foley, a bartender at 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, pleaded guilty.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare said that the case had been transferred from Special Sessions previous to the recent rush of cases to General Sessions.

"Foley," said the Recorder, "I understand that you have hemorrhages, and that your doctor says your lease of life is very short. I am informed that you were in St. Francis's Hospital up to six months ago, and that you went into the saloon business as your only chance to make a living. Under these circumstances, as you say you will leave the business, I will only fine you $10." Foley paid his fine and went away.

The case of Martin Logan next came up. F. B. House, his lawyer, said Logan had been accused of selling beer to a boy Sunday. He had pleaded guilty and had been fined $75 for the excise violation, which he paid. Now there was another indictment returned against him, founded on the same violation, but charging him with selling to a minor.

Mr. O'Hare said the fact that Logan pleaded guilty to the first indictment was a bar to his conviction on the second one. The Recorder then dismissed the indictment.

James Ryan was fortunate. He is a bartender at 496 Tenth Avenue. He pleaded guilty. Mr. House said a curious mistake had occurred in Ryan's case. Ryan found his case at General Sessions without wishing the transfer from Special Sessions. A James Ryan of 122 Varick Street had asked to have his case transferred to General Sessions, and the Clerk of Special Sessions had got the addresses of the two Ryans mixed up. Recorder Goff fined him $10, which he paid.

This cleared the Recorder's excise calendar for the day.

Ten additional indictments in cases transferred from Special Sessions to General Sessions were handed up by the Grand Jury. Those indicted are:

Peter Flood, 1,064 Third Avenue; Louis Shapiro, 103 Orchard Street; Philip Donohue, 781 Eighth Avenue; John McElroy, 12 Christopher Street; John Hawes, 450 Tenth Avenue; Peter Geraghty, 1,579 Second Avenue; Terence McMahon, 220 East Fifty-sixth Street; John McGillick, 500 Second Avenue; Patrick Fay, 160 Amsterdam Avenue; Philip Hinckeldey, 553 Hudson Street.

Complaints against Henry Meyer, 301 West Twenty-eighth Street, and James J. Scanlon, 224 West Sixty-first Street, were dismissed.

MR. ROOSEVELT WILL NOT TALK.

He Declines to Reply to the Remarks of Commissioner Harburger.

President Roosevelt of the Board of Police Commissioners did not leave his office at Police Headquarters until late last night. As he was preparing to leave he was asked if he had any reply to make to the attack that was made on him by Excise Commissioner Harburger at the meeting of the Independent County Organization Monday night, at 66 Seventh Street.

Mr. Roosevelt did not seem inclined to open a controversy, and said: "I hardly think, gentlemen, that there is anything to be said." This answer was the gist of his replies, even to specific questions put to him in regard to the Excise Commissioner's speech. Possibly the next time the President of the Police Board speaks in public he may take the opportunity to answer Commissioner Harburger.

INSPECTOR MAND NOT GUILTY.

John Muller's Charges Against Him Have Been Dismissed.

At an executive meeting of the Excise Board yesterday charges of bribery against Inspector Louis Mand were heard and dismissed. John Muller, who has a saloon at Jerome and Woodlawn Avenues, made the charges. He said he gave Mand $10 in March, 1894, when he got his saloon license. He paid Mand $5 last March, he said, to get his aid in procuring a hotel license for his house, which has only three rooms.

He admitted that when he signed his sworn application for a hotel license he represented that his place had ten rooms, which number is necessary to procure such a license. Muller's son was questioned, but told nothing beyond the fact that some transaction took place between the Inspector and his father.

Witness Failed to Appear.

Three saloon keepers, Timothy E. Scanlon of 122 Cherry Street, John Drum of 95 Market Street, and Robert Ferguson of 223 South Street, were discharged by Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon.

Detectives Powers and Currie told the Court that Joseph Krauss of 166 Seventh Street, who acted as their "stool pigeon," had failed to appear, and in default of his evidence Magistrate Deuel allowed the prisoners to go.

Sold Beer to a Minor.

Conrad Dieter, bartender in the saloon of George Ulmer, 1,543 Avenue A, was held in $100 bail by Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Court yesterday for trial on a charge of selling a pint of lager beer to Albert Pfaffer, eleven years old, of 1,541 Avenue A.

Policeman Byrnes of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station saw Dieter sell the beer to the boy, and arrested him.

An All-Night License Granted.

The Excise Board yesterday granted an all-night excise license to Charlotte Gottheimer, licensee of Arlington Hall, 19 to 23 St. Mark's Place. The hall is used for receptions and balls.

NOT DRUNK BUT BADLY INJURED

Hermann Spann Ill Treated and Fined After He Had Been Struck by a Brooklyn Trolley Car.

Hermann Spann, a shoemaker, of 234 York Street, Brooklyn, is dying at his home of injuries received Sunday night by being struck by a trolley car and of subsequent ill treatment at the hands of the police and a hospital surgeon. Coroner Kene, who took his deposition Thursday night, believes somebody should be punished.

Spann is thirty-three years old, and is employed by John Hoffman. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman invited him to go with them to Coney Island Sunday afternoon, and he did so. They left Coney Island on a Smith Street trolley car at 11:30 P. M. At Prospect Park Spann's umbrella slipped from his hand into the street. He jumped off the car to get the umbrella, but the car did not stop for him, and while running after it he was struck by another car coming behind. That is all Spann remembers of the matter.

He awoke Monday morning in a cell in the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station. Although Spann had bled freely from internal injuries, no mention of that fact was made to Police Justice Steers, before whom he was arraigned on a charge of drunkenness. Justice Steers fined Spann $5, which Mr. Hoffman paid, and he was then released.

Upon Spann's return to his home, Mr. Hoffman sent for Dr. E. H. Stone, who found that he was seriously injured. Dr. Stone notified Coroner Kene, who took his ante-mortem statement.

The police of the Twenty-third Precinct say they sent for Ambulance Surgeon Dean of the Seney Hospital, to examine Spann, and that the surgeon said he was simply suffering from overindulgence in liquor. Both Spann and Mr. Hoffman deny that he had drunk more than three glasses of beer while at Coney Island.

COMMISSIONER HARBURGER CRITICISED

Objections to His Statements About the Friends of Sunday Closing.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger is reported as calling those who support our Police Commissioners' Sunday policy "Puritanical, fanatical, and bigoted beings, who pride themselves on their blue-blooded ancestral lineage."

Is that a just characterization of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish clergymen and others, workers striving to ameliorate the east-side poor, who jointly sent a letter of thanks to the Police Commissioners for the greater order now prevalent on Sunday? They were but sample supporters of the present Sunday policy. Coming from a city official, was Mr. Harburger's language dignified or suitable?

As an advocate of Mayor Schieren's policy, I hope Mr. Harburger read a communication from Fort Hamilton in The New-York Times of today. The writer says: "I do not believe that a man commits the unpardonable sin when he takes a glass of whisky. I am a member of no church." "But as a father of three boys," the writer says, "I am personally interested in having all laws which make for morality and decency strictly enforced on every day of the week," which he shows is far from the case at Fort Hamilton on Sundays.

By the way, will not Commissioner Harburger kindly state on what principle a license is granted for a new liquor saloon by the side of an old one in a section already well provided with saloons? Such a license was given for the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street last Winter. LOCAL OPTION.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1895.

Maccabe Association Outing.

The annual invitation festival of the James P. Maccabe Association, of the Ninth Assembly District, was held last evening in the Atalanta Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Among those present were ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan and a large delegation of the members of the Pequod Club. The officers of the club are Thomas A. Doyle, President; John H. Bambury and William Fletcher, Vice Presidents; John J. Daly, Secretary; William E. Smith, Treasurer, and Daniel J. Crilly, Marshal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—4:30 West Forty-sixth Street; William Wolgarden; damage trifling.

7:05 A. M.—786 Ninth Avenue; George Carn; damage, $1,200.

8:30 A. M.—168 Allen Street; William F. Lennon; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—822 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Elkin Simoki; no damage.

7:45 P. M.—416 East Tenth Street; Charles Stamin; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—500 West Thirty-ninth Street; Gallagher Brothers; no damage.

FOR DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS

State Committeeman Bowe on the Political Outlook.

CONCESSIONS SHOULD BE MADE

If Factional Differences Are Adjusted the Legislature Will Be Wrested from the Republicans, He Says.

John Bowe, member of the Democratic State Committee and Treasurer of Albany County, has been stopping at the United States Hotel, Far Rockaway, during the month of August. A reporter for The New-York Times called upon him yesterday afternoon to get his views on the prospects of Democratic success in New-York State this Fall. Mr. Bowe is a man of ideas, but very few words. He is tall, heavily built, and of impressive bearing.

"Do you think that the Democrats will be successful in the State next November?" he was asked.

He pondered for a moment and then answered:

"It is my opinion that the Democrats have a fair chance as matters stand. If they use common sense and work faithfully together, their chance is a very good one."

"What leads you to this conclusion?"

"Many things. Chiefly the result of the work of the last partisan Republican Legislature—supposed to be a reform Legislature. Their record alone is enough to warrant Democratic success."

"What should be done to promote Democratic harmony?"

"The State Committee has done all it can do in that direction. It has urged upon all Democrats the necessity of laying aside factional differences and working harmoniously for the common end. I am aware that in New-York and Kings Counties the party is divided, but I hope that these factions will get together. If they do not I suppose they will send contesting delegations to the Syracuse convention. In that case, the State Committee will try and smooth matters over, but I believe that this task should be done at the primaries, and that concessions should be made by both sides."

"What is the situation up the State?"

"Well, I have been down here so long that I am a little out of touch with affairs, but it it safe to say that the Democratic vote north of the Harlem River will be heavier by far this year than in 1894 or 1893."

"Do you think the Republicans will retain the Legislature?"

"I hope not. If the Democrats of New-York and Kings Counties do half as well as they promise, I am confident that we will wrest the Legislature from the Republicans."

Mr. Bowe expects to return to Albany tomorrow, but he may remain at Far Rockaway over Labor Day.

EX-MAYOR GILROY FOR THE SENATE

Some of His Friends Urge His Nomination—Mr. Cantor for Harmony.

There is a well-defined rumor afloat in political circles that several of ex-Mayor Gilroy's friends are urging that he be nominated for the State Senate this year. Whether the ex-Mayor himself is willing to enter the lists as a candidate is not known. It is known, however, that a seat in the Senate would not be uncongenial to his taste. His friends say that he would be of great assistance to the Democrats in the Senate on account of his great knowledge of New-Yorok City affairs and his attitude in debate.

Since he finished his term as Mayor, Mr. Gilroy has not engaged in any business enterprises, although he has had some in contemplation. He lives in the new Nineteenth Senate District, which is supposed to be hopelessly Republican; but the talk is of nominating him in the new Twentieth Senate District, which is composed of the Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy has kept his interest in politics up since his retirement from office, and, whether he is a candidate or not, he will take an active interest in the campaign of this year.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor's friends are urging him for the nomination as one of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions. Senator Cantor is an advocate of harmony in the party this year. He said yesterday:

"The interests of the Democratic Party in this State are paramount to the interests of any organization in this city. I think that both organizations here should approach the settlement of their differences in a conciliatory spirit. Harmony on the State ticket will make it easier to secure harmony on local nominations. Ex-Congressman Warner of the State Democracy has said practically that he is in favor of harmony if more offices can be got in that way, and I have no doubt but that a fair agreement could be reached. All Democrats should certainly do what they can for their party this year."

Although there has been much harmony talk, no overtures have been made by either side in this city as yet. It can be taken for certain that when the time comes Tammany will make some sort of a proposition. That will be a part of its tactics. If its overtures are rejected and no agreement can be reached, it will go it alone and do the best it knows how.

The Executive Committee of the State Democracy will meet at its headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, to-night, to decide whether the organization will send a contesting delegation to the Democratic Convention, to be held in Syracuse Sept. 24.

It was pretty well settled last night that the Executive Committee would follow the plan of the Shepard Democracy in Brooklyn, as laid down at its meeting on Monday night. The State Democracy, at its meeting held last week, decided unanimously not to go into the Tammany primaries on the invitation of the Democratic State Committee. To-night it will doubtless order primaries to be held for the election of delegates to the State Convention, and they will go to Syracuse to demand a share of the seats. They will ask for half of the seats for New-York County.

It is not expected that the O'Brien Democracy will send delegates to Syracuse. Major M. C. Doherty, one of the mainstays of what there is of this organization, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night:

"We're lucky to send delegates to conventions in this city. This pretension of the State Democracy sending delegates is ridiculous. Why, there is nothing left to them since Grace got out."

Eight Counterfeiters Captured.

PERRY, O. T., Aug. 27.—A party of United States Deputy Marshals broke up a big gang of counterfeiters in the Kaw Indian country Sunday night. The headquarters of the counterfeiters was a large cave on the banks of the Arkansas River. When the officers descended on the place there were fifteen men at work. Of these seven escaped after a sharp exchange of shots, but eight were captured, together with a large quantity of spurious coin and material, and all the appliances for counterfeiting. The prisoners are Benjamin Henry, Charles Cross, John Cross, Joseph Roberts, Charles Boyd, Samuel Becy, and two others whose names are unknown to the Deputy Marshals.

Conference on Uniform Legislation.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The conference of State Commissions on uniform legislation came to a close this morning. Judge Brewster of Connecticut reported that the formation of the new commissions was thoroughly covered by the American Bar Association. The special committee on National legislation reported that they found it inexpedient at this time to do anything toward securing the appointment of a Federal commission by Congress. The conference will meet next year three working days before the American Bar Association meeting, and at the same place. Committees on trading corporations and on insolvency were added to the standing committees, which were appointed by the President.

Fatal Explosion at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—One of the stills in the workshop of the Coal Tar and Chemical Works in this city exploded this afternoon, fatally injuring one of the employes, Daniel Burbanks. The head of the still was blown through the gates of the works, sixty feet away, which Burbanks was in the act of closing. Burbanks died to-night without regaining consciousness. A sudden generation of gas is given as the cause of the accident. The tar caught fire and $1,000 damage was done.

TWO ALLEGED SMUGGLERS

W. R. Thomson Had a Great Quantity of Lace Goods and Jacques F. Nolthenius Diamond Jewelry.

Customs officers have arrested two men since Sunday on charges of smuggling, and both were held yesterday for examination to-morrow by United States Commissioner Alexander.

One of the men is William R. Thomson, forty years old, who is said to be the Boston representative of the Lynn Lace House of Glasgow, Scotland. He is charged with smuggling lace and other goods. The other man is Jacques F. Nolthenius, Secretary of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company of Kansas City, who is charged with smuggling diamond jewelry.

Thomson is six feet in height, and was well dressed when he landed from the steamship State of California yesterday. Customs officers thought they saw something suspicious about his appearance, for his chest was remarkably large. He was searched, and the Inspectors took from under his clothes a few rolls of costly lace, forty-seven fine lace handkerchiefs, silk scarfs, some embroidered table linen, some imported bead trimmings for hats, and a handsome diamond scarfpin.

Before the Inspectors got half through, Thomson threw both hands above his head and said, cheerfully: "Go ahead, gentlemen; I am caught."

The goods are valued at between $500 and $600. Thomson's explanation was that the property was to have been presented to friends as presents. Commissioner Alexander admitted him in $1,500 bail. He started for Boston last night.

Nolthenius was arrested on the arrival of the steamship La Champagne. When arraigned before Commissioner Alexander yesterday he offered to deposit $5,000 in cash for bail, but the Commissioner would not accept it.

A motion was made before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, to allow the defendant to deposit the cash as bail, and an order allowing this was signed by the Judge and entered.

The money was thereupon deposited with the clerk, and, after giving his recognizance to appear, Nolthenius was allowed to go. His examination was set down for Thursday at 2 P. M., but it is likely that he will waive it at that time and let the matter go to the Grand Jury.

TAX RATE FIXED AT 1.91

Mayor Strong's Administration Defended by Alderman Olcott, the Leader, Who Is a Platt Man.

The Board of Aldermen at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon fixed the general tax rate for this year at 1.91, and the rate for corporations who pay State taxes directly to the State at 1.7278. The precise time of the fixing of the rate is important as between parties to the conveyances of real estate.

The general rate last year was 1.79, so there is an increase of twelve points. The total amount to be raised by taxes this year is $88,403,761.18, including the budget and $826,801.14 added for deficiencies. The total amount of assessed valuations is $2,016,947,662.

Alderman Olcott, the Republican leader in the board, and a Platt man, defended Mayor Strong's administration, and some optimists said that it was a forerunner of Republican harmony, but there is not much in that.

In defense of the increased tax rate Alderman Olcott said:

"Mr. Chairman, I claim the privilege of the floor to correct what I believe to have become a popular misunderstanding regarding the present administration and the tax rate, which is higher this year, as you all know. I wish to state emphatically that it is the past and not the present administration that is responsible for this tax rate, and that Mayor Strong only acknowledges the responsibility of one item—that of the $100,000 appropriated by law for the Commissioners of Accounts investigations.

"That alone would not make a rise of one point. It was the retiring Democratic administration that put items in the budget that the present administration had to see were paid. I want to set the public right in this matter, and destroy the general impression that the excessive tax rate was the work of Mayor Strong or his administration. Out of $88,400,000, which has to be raised, Mayor Strong can only be charged with the $100,000 already referred to."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—A notable vaudeville company will dedicate Proctor's Pleasure Palace, East Fifty-eighth Street at noon on Labor Day. Miss Billie Barlow, the English comedienne, makes her American rentrée George H. Lockhart's performing comedy elephants from Europe; the Sisters Anderson, equilibrists from the London Empire, and the Brothers Donaldson and Ardell in "Scenes at the Zoo," from the Folies Bergere, Paris, will appear for the first time in this country. William T. Carleton, baritone of the Carleton Opera Company, will sing for the first time in vaudeville, and the list includes such favorites as the Russell Brothers, James F. Hoey, Cushman and Holcombe, the three Sisters Don, Watson and Hutchings, Daisy Mayer and her pickaninnies, Wash Lantan, Lillian Green, Baisley and Simons, Dick and Alice McAvoy, the Murzthaler quartet of Tyroleans, and a lady orchestra of twelve. The box office of the new theatre will be open tomorrow morning for the sale of boxes and reserved orchestra stalls, for the opening day and two weeks thereafter.

—Stuart Robson.—This well known comedian, who has been enjoying the Summer in Europe, is expected to arrive here Sept. 1, and will begin rehearsals at once of the new play he is to present this season. In it he will be seen in a character, new, not only to him, but to the stage. Incidental to the play, in which Mr. Robson assumes the part of an electrical inventor, there will be an elaborate scenic display. Mr. Robson's company this season will include: Mrs. Robson, Theodore Hamilton, Crispie Parmonie, Benjamin Howard, Frank Monroe, Frank Marlow, E. J. Mortimer, John Webster, Edward McGiven, John L. Wooderson, Henrietta Vaders, Carrie Radcliffe, Fanohon Campbell, and Janette Farrel. Mr. and Mrs. Robson are passengers on the Teutonic.

—Mrs. Hoyt's New Play.—Charles H. and Mrs. Hoyt, known to the stage as Caroline Miskell, are back in New-York, and very busy rehearsing the new play by Mr. Hoyt, "A Contented Woman," in which Mrs. Hoyt is to star this season. The play is a satire on the woman suffrage craze, and is said to offer Mrs. Hoyt excellent opportunities to display her artistic abilities. She has entirely recovered from her recent illness, and is looking forward to a brilliant season.

—Julia Arthur Happy.—Julia Arthur, who left London as soon as the Lyceum Theatre season closed, late in July, in order to have a short vacation at home before the beginning of Mr. Irving's American tour, is at Hamilton, Ont., with her friends. In a letter to a friend she says that her London début was in every way satisfactory, and that she is very happy in her present position. She will remain at Hamilton until the arrival of the Irving company, and join it at Montreal.

—Last Week of "Dorothy."—This is positively the final week of "Dorothy" at the Standard Theatre. Manager Hill having made arrangements for a revival of "Charley's Aunt" at that house next week. The opera has proved very successful during its New-York engagement, and is to be sent on the road for a season's tour. Among the new artists engaged for the cast during the tour are: Charles Coote, Charles Bassett, Jennie Wethersby, and David Torrance.

—Louis James's Season.—Louis James will open his season, under the management of Wagenhals and Kemper, Monday, Sept. 9. His repertoire this season will be "Othello," "Virginius," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "The Robbers," "The Merchant of Venice," and a new play which has been written for him. It is an adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion," and is said to afford him ample opportunity for effective work.

—Gladys Wallis's Tour.—Gladys Wallis began her season at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, last Saturday night, and made a great hit in her performance of Clay M. Greene's new version of "Fanchon, the Cricket." She has a very strong company to support her this season, headed by Frederick Paulding, elaborate new scenery and costumes, and everything necessary to make her plays popular successes.

—Comic Opera in Boston.—Boston is to have a permanent comic opera company all this season. The success of the Summer season of light opera at the Castle Square Theatre has been so emphatic that the management has decided to continue it through the Fall and Winter. The plan is to produce an opera every week, except where success warrants a longer run.

—A Second "Thrilby" Company.—Manager John P. Slocum, of the Garrick Burlesque Company, will send out a second company to present "Thrilby" in the South. It will open its season Oct. 1. The principals of the new organization will be Frederick Pabst, Richard Munson, George Gedney, Marie Taylor, Jessie Brown, and Minnie Edgerly.

—Benefit for Director Brumm.—The closing of the season at Terrace Garden will very fitly be marked with a grand musical benefit performance as a tribute to the clever musical director, Fred Brumm. Besides many operatic singers, there will be a grand orchestra of fifty musicians to contribute to the evening's entertainment.

—Grand Opera House.—The box office of the Grand Opera House opens Thursday morning of this week for the sale of seats for "The Passing Show," Canary and Lederer's spectacular extravaganza, which is to be presenfed at that theatre Saturday evening, with the original cast from the Casino.

—Lillian Russell's Season.—Lillian Russell and her company are rehearsing "The Tzigane" at the Vaudeville Club this week, in preparation for the opening of their season at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, next Monday evening. They will leave here for Boston next Friday.

SHOVELS THEIR WEAPONS

Pennsylvania and Jersey Junction Employes Fight for a Tunnel.

WHOLE DAY OF FIGHT, THEN A DRAW

Junction Men Dig and Pennsylvania Workers Fill with Sand, Rocks, and Wet Ashes—A Workman Hurt.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Only the prompt action of the police to-day prevented a riot between the employes of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Junction Railroad Companies. The scene of the disturbance was Point of Rocks, at the foot of the heights where the Pennsylvania tracks enter the Bergen Cut from the east. The occasion of the row was an attempt by the Junction Company to construct a tunnel under the Pennsylvania Road.

The work was begun nearly eight years ago. The Junction Railroad runs along the foot of the heights from the West Shore Road at Weehawken to the Pennsylvania tracks. Its purpose in tunneling under the Pennsylvania is to make a connection with the National Dock and Storage Warehouse Company's tracks, which run from the Pennsylvania's tracks south to Bergen Point, whence they may run anywhere. As this connection was a menace to the Pennsylvania and its immense business, the company has fought the matter from its inception. It appealed to the courts seven years ago, and was beaten.

The Junction Company obtained permission to build its tunnel upon payment to the Pennsylvania. A commission assessed the damages at $117,000. The Pennsylvania refused to accept the award, and brought suit. A jury affirmed the award, and the Pennsylvania appealed. The Supreme Court decided against it, and ordered the case retried. About July 2 the retrial began, before Judge Lippincott. It occupied twenty-seven days. The verdict was again in favor of the Junction Company, but the damages were increased to $130,000.

The Pennsylvania asked for a new trial, but Judge Lippincott denied the application and directed the Junction Company to pay into court the damages fixed. This was done. The Pennsylvania then gave notice of appeal.

After paying the $130,000 into court, the Junction Company began work on the approach to the tunnel and the foundations of the arch. The Pennsylvania grounds at Point or Rocks are spanned by twenty-seven tracks, built upon an embankment, and the tunnel will be 450 feet long.

While the approaches were being built the Junction Company was working upon its own ground, and the Pennsylvania attempted no interference. All that was done was to run cars upon the tracks at the south side of the embankment. One hundred and fifty men were brought to the ground Saturday. A commissariat was established, and the men slept in cars. They were under the command of one of the company's detectives.

In anticipation of a collision the police reserves were placed on duty last week, and have been kept in readiness for an emergency.

It was not until this morning that the men employed by the Junction Company began to cut up the Pennsylvania embankment beneath the tracks. Then the latter company changed its tactics, and began to act upon the offensive. The empty cars were replaced by cars loaded with earth, which was dumped down upon the Junction Road. When the cars were drawn away the Junction men set to work to shovel away the earth. This was loaded into carts and taken away, to be used as filling on another part of the Junction Road.

When the Pennsylvania found that its ammunition was thus being utilized by the enemy it substituted brush rocks for earth, and the result was the same. The Junction people said they liked the rocks better because they could handle them more easily, while they made just as good filling.

While the rocks were being dumped a piece of stone struck one of the Junction men in the back, and he was about to hurl it at one of the Pennsylvania workmen when the police and several Junction officials interfered and peace was restored.

Gilbert Collins, one of the Junction Company's lawyers, was hurried to the scene at noon, and he at once went before Police Justice Potts and swore out warrants for the arrest of John Doe and Richard Roe. A dozen workmen employed by the Pennsylvania Company were arrested on a charge of assault. They were subsequently released.

Meanwhile, the Pennsylvania had abandoned rocks and substituted ashes. These were carted away by the Junction men, and about the middle of the afternoon the Pennsylvania resorted to the expedient of turning a stream of water on each load of ashes. Some of the Junction men fled, but a number stood their ground, and the work of removal continued.

While some Pennsylvania workmen at 4 o'clock were wetting down a load of ashes that had just been dumped, the waterpipe got out of their control, and a score of policemen who were standing about watching the proceedings got the deluge intended for the Junction men. They retaliated by arresting the offenders, who were arraigned before Justice Potts. The Pennsylvania's lawyers contended that the men were acting under orders; that the company's embankment and tracks were endangered, and that it was necessary to wet the ashes to prevent their removal. They also claimed that the wetting received by the policemen was purely accidental. Justice Potts took this view of the matter, and dismissed the case.

When the Junction men found that they were unable to remove the wet ashes fast enough to keep the ground clear, an attack was made on the water main. A rope was fastened about it, and a big derrick soon yanked one of the joints out of the pipe. The water was shut off, and for a few moments the deluge ceased. Then the Pennsylvania men stretched leather hose from another pipe, and the wetting down process began again. Several Junction men were arrested for breaking the pipes, but, as it was impossible to identify any of them, they, too, were released.

Night finally put an end to the battle, and both forces went into camp until morning, with the police on guard.

The only casualty of the day was that of the man hit by a stone. He is Martin Reilly. His injuries consist of a contusion on the back and a gash in the cheek. He is not badly hurt.

The opposition of the Pennsylvania Company to the tunnel is said to be the fear that when the connection is made between the Junction and National Docks and Storage Company all the freight now carried by the Pennsylvania to and from the Hudson River districts will go by the other roads, because freight can then be transferred to the West Shore by way of the Junction Railroad, and the trouble and expense of ferrying it across the river avoided.

Chief Engineer Slater and Foreman Curtis of the Junction Railroad, who were arrested last week for an alleged attempt to cut a water main of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were arraigned before Police Justice Potts this afternoon. They were put under bail to answer any indictment that may be found against them by the Grand Jury.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The West Shore Railroad has sent notice to all its ticket agents in New-York and Brooklyn to sell excursion tickets to Buffalo or Niagara Falls at $8. These tickets will be good on any of the several fast express trains leaving New-York on Saturday, and will be received for return passage until midnight of Sept. 2. Passengers will thus have two entire days to see the many points of interest in either city.

—Louis Gurger, forty-eight years old, of 403 East Seventy-ninth Street, fell while trying to board a cable car at Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning, and was dragged about twenty feet before the car could be stopped. He received lacerated wounds on the head, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

—John Heinson, twelve years old, of 121 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, fell from an express wagon in Broad Street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his left leg was broken.

—A laborer, forty-four years old, named William Dunn, of 421 East Eightieth Street, fell from a scaffold in West Fifth Street yesterday. He was badly injured, and was taken to the Flower Hospital.

—Annie White, two years old, fell from a five escape at 350 East Fifty-fourth Street last evening, and was instantly killed.

—Julia Stringbord was taken from 545 West Twenty-sixth Street yesterday to Bellevue Hospital. One of her hips was broken.

Long Island.

—Residents of Thomaston are trying to have that place made a separate school district. At present the children of the village have to walk two miles to the district school. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace of New-York has offered to give a site for a school house and to contribute toward the cost of erecting it. The matter will be discussed at a meeting to be held to-morrow night.

—The North Hempstead Highway Commissioners have asked the Town Board to authorize the appropriation of $4,500 for the erection of a wooden bridge and approaches across Udell's pond on the line of the new road from Great Neck to Little Neck. The Commissioners intended to build an iron bridge, but the cost—$8,000—raised such a protest that the plans were changed.

—The parsonage of the Easthampton Presbyterian Church was put up at public auction Monday. There was an upset price of $10,000 placed on the property. The highest bid was $7,500, made by the Rev. John D. Stokes, pastor of the church, who has lived in the parsonage for twenty-five years. It is expected that another effort will be made to dispose of the property.

—The Sea Cliff Campaign Club has nominated the following candidates for village offices: For President—Charles F. Allesky; Trustees—Chauncey Combs and George H. Brown; Treasurer—H. C. Smith; Collector—John M. Worth; School Trustees—W. V. D. Pearsall, George W. Ellard, J. C. Sniffin, and George W. Cox.

—Michael Burns of Huntington has been sentenced to the Suffolk County jail for thirty days and to pay a fine of $50 for selling hard cider. Burns had been convicted several times, and had escaped with fines.

—The Trustees of the Glen Cove Public Library have elected the following officers: Chairman—Dr. Frederick A. Wright; Secretary—G. A. R. Dalton; Treasurer—Sidney B. Bowne.

—A bicycle lamp exploded in the store of G. E. Rider, at Freeport, Monday night. Considerable damage resulted before the blaze was extinguished.

—The choir of boys of St. James's Episcopal Church, Newtown, will go on an excursion to Glen Island to-day.

Yonkers.

—City Counselor Hunt, at the meeting of the Common Council Monday night, advised that the case of Mary E. Burns against the city, in which she obtained a judgment of $1,918.81, be appealed. The suit was for $20,000 for injuries received by a fall.

—City Treasurer Getty has presented to the Common Council his report for the month of July. The receipts for the month were $141,490.21, disbursements $88,013.41. There was a balance in the Treasury Aug. 1 of $158,056.25.

—The Common Council Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature this Winter for permission for purchasing lands for a public park.

—Blake Brothers & Co. have been awarded the bonds of the Water Commissioners, they taking the whole series of $40,000 at 107.30. The bonds will mature April 1, 1912.

—Sir Knights John Mulligan, A. P. Freeman, S. L. Berian, and J. G. Hatfield are attending the convention of Knights Templars at Boston.

—The Sisters of St. Agnes have begun a six days' retreat at the convent.

—Mayor Peene has nominated George Martin to be Commissioner of Deeds.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Fair will open

Wednesday
August 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NEW-JERSEY.

MOUNT HOLLY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, MOUNT Holly, Burlington County, N. J. Richard F. Loos, Principal and Commandant. A Faculty of five graduates from Yale, Wesleyan, and Syracuse. Terms, $400 for the school year, including tuition, military drill, board, fuel, lights, &c. Catalogue on application.

The Mount Holly Academy is one of the best-known institutions of the kind in the State, and the centre of education in the early days of the country's history, when schools were few and far between. The buildings are ample for the accommodation of fifty or more resident pupils, and the Faculty is sufficient for as many more day pupils, nearly that number having been accommodated under previous management. The situation of the academy is a most desirable one, with splendid transportation facilities. It is an hour's ride to Philadelphia, and two hours to New-York, with a service of nearly fifty trains daily. The academy is arranged in a most excellent manner, with an unequaled system of sanitation throughout; electric lights, hot and cold water, gymnasium, mechanical drawing room and workshop, library and reading room—everything tasty, light, and cheerful; beautiful lawn and campus. Lieut. R. F. Loos, Principal, is a native of Germany. He was graduated from the Government Military Academy, near Berlin, after which he entered the German Army.
RICHARD F. LOOS.

SUMMIT ACADEMY, Summit, N. J. A preparatory school of the highest character, for boys. James Heard, A. M., Principal. School year begins Sept. 25. Ten resident pupils received. Terms, $500 per year. Situation unsurpassed for healthfulness. Within one hour's ride from New-York by the D., L. & W. R. R.

The aim of the school is to develop the moral character and provide for the physical well-being of its pupils, as well as to train their minds. The school is on high ground, and has an absolutely pure water supply and perfect sewerage. The sanitary arrangements are new and in accordance with the most approved scientific principles. There are ample grounds for athletic sports, in which the instructors take an active part. The course of study is arranged so as to prepare boys thoroughly for college, classical and scientific departments, the Government schools, and business. No student prepared for college by the school has ever failed of admission. The resident pupils are under the personal care of the Principal. Home comforts and refinements are combined with strict discipline. The circular of the school will be mailed cheerfully to those requesting it.
JAMES HEARD.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Freehold, N. J. Has room for twenty-five boarders. Fifty-first year opens Sept. 18, closes the second week in June, 1896. Terms, $400 a year to boarding pupils. The Misses Sewall, Principals.

Wellesley and Vassar receive four of the seminary class of '95 on certificate. With representatives in four of the leading colleges for women, this school does not confine itself to preparatory work, but has a broader course for girls who do not go to college. A complete course in oratory leads to special diploma. Excellent advantages for French, German, and music. This school is healthfully situated and easy of access. Near Lakewood, it is within one hour and a half from New-York over the New Jersey Central. Its strong points are that it is up with the times, has excellent teachers, cares for its pupils individually in a refined and happy family life, and has a marked influence on character and conduct. One of the Principals will be at the seminary all Summer. Catalogues, with full information, furnished on application.
EUNICE DAY SEWALL.

RUTGERS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, New-Brunswick, N. J. A classical and scientific school for boys. Elliot R. Payson, Ph. D., Head Master. One hundred and thirtieth year begins Sept. 11, ends June 11, 1896. Terms, $400 per year. One hour from New-York on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This school prepares boys for any college or scientific institution. Special courses are also provided for those not going to college. The number of boarding pupils is limited, and hence special attention can be given to the needs of each individual. The home life of the school is a prominent feature. The school has a corps of cadets, under the direction of a United States officer. The buildings are all in excellent sanitary condition, and ample facilities are offered for athletic sports. The Head Master has had large experience in the instruction of boys, and is assisted by an able corps of teachers. The location of the school, in a college town, affords unrivalled opportunity for intellectual development and inspiration. The school aims to give an all-round development, preparing boys thoroughly for higher education, or for immediate entrance upon active life. For particulars, address the Head Master.
ELIOT R. PAYSON.

LAKEWOOD HEIGHTS SCHOOL, "Among the Pines," Lakewood, N. J. A thorough and attractive school for boys. Prepares students for college, scientific schools, or business. Session begins Sept. 26. Accommodates forty pupils. Terms are $700; to boys under sixteen, $600. One and a half hours from New-York or Philadelphia by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. James W. Morey, A. M., Principal.

In the great pine belt of New-Jersey, a little more than fifty miles south of New-York, and about the same distance east of Philadelphia, is situated the attractive town of Lakewood, the popular inter resort of the North and South. The Lakewood Heights School, accommodating forty boys, is situated there. Mr. James W. Morey, A. M., has been at its head for the last five years, called thither from the Bedford Academy, Brooklyn, which institution he founded. The instructors are all college-trained men of experience and culture. The school is equipped with the most modern improvements, lighted by electricity, and complete in its sanitary arrangements. The climatic advantages of Lakewood make it an ideal place for student life.
JAMES W. MOREY.

PRINCETON PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Princeton, N. J., now under the control of several prominent Princeton alumni, who have reorganized the school and incorporated it under the laws of the State of New-Jersey. Cornelius C. Cuyler of New-York City, J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, Moses Taylor Pyne of New-York City, and Prof. Andrew Fleming West of the Department of Latin, Princeton University, are the Directors.

In the department of instruction, Prof. John B. Fine, who has conducted the private school for the last six or eight years, is retained as Head Master. Other chairs are those in Latin and Greek, Latin and Modern Languages, English, and Physical Culture. Prof. John H. Westcott, Professor of Latin in Princeton University, has been secured to take special supervision of the Greek and Latin departments of the school, and will inspect the classroom work of these departments each week. Prof. John Grier Hibben, also of the university, is to have charge of the Biblical instruction in the new institution.

DR. KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, Mount Holly, N. J. Nineteen miles from Philadelphia. Two and a quarter hours from New-York, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Preparatory school of highest order. Academic department and course for graduates. Music, art, elocution, and literature specialties. Designed to educate a comparatively limited number of girls in the finest manner and under the best influences. The Rev. C. Cotton Kimball, D. D., LL. D., Principal. Terms, $300 to $400 per year.

Among the special advantages of this school are the extreme healthfulness of the situation, on the eastern edge of the pine region, in a most beautiful town of 6,000 population; very unusual opportunities in elocution, drawing and painting, music and English classics; also a refined home of great comfort and exceeding healthfulness. The Principal is an experienced educator, formerly at the head of the School of Literature and Languages in the New-England Conservatory, Boston, Mass.
C. COTTON KIMBALL.

MRS. J. V. N. DORR'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Mountain Station, Orange, N. J. Fifty minutes from New-York by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The sixteenth year opens Sept. 19.

The boarding department accommodates twelve girls, who are given the best of home care and comforts, combined with wise discipline. The school is noted for its success with delicate girls, owing to the healthful climate of the Orange Mountains, the training in physical culture, and the forced exercise in the open air, and the regular life. The buildings are commodious and well equipped. The course of study is thorough, fitting the pupils for college. Resident French, music, and art teachers, and the opportunities afforded pupils of hearing the best music and attending the art exhibitions in New-York are among the advantages of the school. Send for a catalogue.
NANCY HIGGINSON DORR.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL. Morristown, N. J. A school for girls, under the care of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Terms, $250 for school year. Reopens Sept. 23. School year ends about the middle of June. Music and drawing extra.

St. Hilda's School has a healthy situation in Morristown. Pupils are received at any age from five years to eighteen. Great attention paid to health, manners, and moral training. In the course of study, the aim is thorough instruction in everything undertaken. Application should be made to the Sister Superior.
ELISES MOINER.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.--No. 2.

In the presentation of the accompanying data concerning Educational Institutions, care has been taken to secure a brief, comprehensive statement about each, which will prove useful to parents and guardians. The material in every instance has been furnished over the signature of the responsible head of the institution or of some person authorized to speak for it—having, in fact, been prepared for presentation in that form. Supplement No. 1, containing similar information concerning 125 schools, was printed in The Times of Saturday, August 24.

NEW-JERSEY.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N. J., overlooking the Delaware River, twenty-eight miles above Philadelphia and two hours' ride from New-York City via Pennsylvania Railroad. Established in 1853. The Rev. J. W. Blaisdell, President, and F. T. Shultz, A. M., Head Master. It will reopen Sept. 25. School year ends June 17, 1896. No Easter recess. Preparatory, academic, and collegiate departments. Music, art, gymnasium. Instruction thorough. Accommodation for eight students. Tuition, $400.

The situation is unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness. The climate is mild. Complete and careful sanitary arrangements, all new and of the best. The water supply is pure and excellent. Good table, good air, good instructors. Send for the prospectus for 1895.
F. T. SHULTZ.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Matawan, N. J. Boarding and day school for boys and girls. Prof. Casper G. Brower, Principal. Sixtieth year begins Sept. 18; ends June 12, 1896. Terms, $300. Can accommodate thirty boarding pupils. Classical, scientific, literary, and commercial courses. German, French, music, and art specialties.

Glenwood, in the suburbs of the quiet little village of Matawan, noted for healthfulness and the absence of all immoral influences, under the new régime offers the very best facilities for the physical, mental, and moral development of youth. The Pennsylvania and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey both run trains through Matawan, twenty-eight miles from New-York. Parents in search of a home school for their children can place them at Glenwood with full confidence that their education will be conscientiously and wisely directed. Write for catalogues and further information.
CASPER G. BROWER.

DWIGHT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Englewood, N. J., situated on the Palisades of the Hudson, fourteen miles from New-York. A boarding and day school. Fine educational advantages. Pupils are prepared for college, and there are two carefully planned courses of study for those not wishing to enter college. Terms for resident pupils, $550 to $700. School opens Sept. 30, closes June 9, 1896. Miss L. W. Farrar, Principal.

There are two buildings, one devoted more particularly to school work, the other, Dwight Home—the home—a pleasant, new building, with all modern comforts and conveniences, accommodating a limited number of resident pupils. Native French and German teachers reside in the family. Music and art departments especially good. As Englewood is near New-York, the pupils profit from the art exhibits, fine concerts, and other advantages of the city. Circulars on application.
E. W. FARRAR.

THE MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY, Montclair, N. J. J. G. MacVicar, A. M., Head Master. Thirteen miles from New-York, on D., L. & W. The Fall term opens Sept. 16.

This academy is beautifully situated on the southern slope of the Orange Mountains. It is 600 feet above tidewater, and enjoys a very extended view. The buildings are all new and complete in their appointments. A residence for the accommodation of thirty pupils was completed last year. There is a large gymnasium, and the cadets are constantly under the direction of a physical instructor, both in the gymnasium and on the playground. The cadets are prepared for college in both the scientific and classical courses. Parents are urged to visit the academy and inspect the advantages that are offered.
J. G. MACVICAR, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, Pennington, N. J. One of the oldest and most renowned schools in the State. For beauty and healthfulness of location it is unsurpassed. It is convenient to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Thomas Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., has been its President for twenty-five years.

The courses of instruction are varied and very thoroughly conducted by eighteen teachers, for both young men and women. Great attention is paid to home comforts, both as to the dormitories and the dining hall. Care of health is also a specialty. To this end extensive playgrounds, gymnasiums, bowling alleys, and ample bathing facilities are supplied. The moral welfare of the pupils is an unceasing care of the administration. Catalogue will be sent free of charge on application to the President.
THOMAS HANLON.

HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Bridge, N. J. For both sexes. Established 1856. Boys over twelve years not admitted. School year of nine months, commencing Sept. 18. Open also in Summer. All departments represented, from kindergarten to college preparatory, languages, music, art, elocution, manual training, cooking, and sewing. Accommodations for fifty pupils. Terms, kindergarten and primary department, $180; higher grades, $250 to $300 per year.

A more delightful place than Old Bridge cannot be found. It is situated on the banks of South River, on the margin of a stretch of pine lands reaching for miles to Raritan Bay and the Atlantic coast. The Principal will be every Monday night until 12 o'clock at the Victoria, 1,144 Broadway.
MISS CONOVER.

THE DUPUY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Trenton, N. J. This school was organized twelve years ago. Its original purpose has been adhered to strictly—the training of boys who are backward in their studies and require careful, patient, and individual instruction. The total number is limited to fifteen, four being boarding pupils. The terms for boarding pupils are $500 per school year.

There are in many large graded schools boys with bright minds who need individual attention in their school work, and not receiving this, fall behind. Many parents are unaware of this, and the result is, the boy becomes discouraged, and finally loses ambition. The Dupuy School is peculiarly adapted for such boys.
E. D. MONTANYE, Master.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, a school of mechanical engineering, Hoboken, N. J., opposite Eighth Street, New-York City. Reached by three ferries from New-York and by numerous railroads from the West and South. Course, four years. Examinations for admission begin Sept. 10. Commencement, June 18, 1896. Tuition, $150 a year.

The course comprises theoretical and practical instruction in mechanical engineering, including extensive workshop practice and thorough instruction in electrical as well as steam engineering, fitting graduates (as twenty-five years' experience has proved) for leading positions in workshops, railroads, and electric companies.
HENRY MORTON.

CENTENARY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Hackettstown, N. J. The Rev. Wilbert P. Ferguson, B. D., President. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 11, ends June 11, 1896. Terms, $255 per year. Both sexes. Prepares for the best colleges. Ladies' College grants degrees. Music, art, elocution, and commercial science are extras. Accommodation for 200 pupils. Fifty-two miles from New-York, on the Lackawanna Railroad.

Two gymnasiums, four society halls, laboratory, and library. Nearly every year students are turned away for lack of accommodation. Fifteen teachers. "A thorough school, and a thoroughly Christian school" is the motto.
WILBERT P. FERGUSON.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, Bridgeton, N. J. Preparatory school for boys. Phoebus W. Lyon, A. M., Principal. Forty-second year begins Sept. 19 and closes June 10. Terms, $360 per year. Thirty boarders received. A Christian home and school of the highest order, preparing students for college or for business. Has also a day school department, making the total attendance at the school sixty to eighty.

This academy offers many advantages to pupils. The situation is healthy, and the surroundings beautiful. Every care and attention is given students.
PHOEBUS W. LYON, A. M.

PRINCETON SUMMER SCHOOL. Opens Aug. 1 in Princeton, N. J. Private instruction. Terms can be obtained by application to Frame & Seymour, Princeton.

The object of this school is to tutor boys who desire to enter college in the Fall. Its instructors are prepared to equip men for any of our higher colleges.
FRAME & SEYMOUR.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MME. CLERC'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 4313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Thorough instruction. Music, painting, German, Spanish, and dancing extra. Terms: Boarding, English, French, and Latin, $300; pew rent and washing extra.

This school being a home school, the rules are only those that will insure good habits, a polite and courteous behavior, and that should be found in every well-regulated household, and must be strictly enforced. It is the aim to train the members of the household to act well their part in life as Christian girls, doing their duty for the sake of duty. High principles and true politeness are fully as important as any knowledge obtained from books. Great pains will therefore be taken to correct faults, both of morals and manners. Mme. Clerc taught five years at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and also for five years was at the head of the French department at St. Agnes's School, Albany, N. Y. The number of hoarders (there are no day scholars) is limited to twenty-one. All the pupils will attend the Protestant Episcopal Church. French is the language of the house, except during recreation hours and English recitations.
MME. CLERC.

MEDIA ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Media, Penn., fourteen miles from Broad Street station, Philadelphia. Conducted by the Media Academy Company. A high-grade college and business preparatory school. Terms, $400 and $450. No extras. Twenty-first year begins Sept. 25. Charles W. Stuart, Principal.

This academy offers to boys and young men exceptional advantages for thorough instruction and rapid advancement. All work is done in small classes, and in such manner as to insure to every pupil careful individual attention and instruction. Under this plan ambitious students are permitted to advance as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness, and backward boys are given the special attention they need. The buildings and grounds; rooms large and well ventilated; steam heat and electric light; library of 4,000 well-selected volumes; chemical and physical laboratory; gymnasium and swimming pool, and fine athletic field. Illustrated circulars free. The principal may be seen at the Astor House Sept. 4 and 5.
CHARLES W. STUART.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE Schools, Scranton, Penn. These schools, which constitute the largest technical institution in the world, were the first to teach by correspondence the theories of the trades and engineering professions to those unable to attend college. They now have 8,000 students in ninety-four States and countries, receiving instruction in twenty-eight courses—mechanics, mechanical drawing, stationary, marine, and locomotive engineering; electricity, architecture, plumbing, heating, civil engineering, mining, prospecting, &c.

The schools prepare their own texts, employ nearly 100 engineers, draughtsmen, teachers, assistants, &c., and teach technical subjects with great success. Prices are moderate; payments may be made by installments. Students can enroll at any time, and none is denied admission who can read and write. References can be had in any neighborhood. Traveling expenses are guaranteed persons visiting Scranton to examine the schools if they can find any representations not amply sustained. Circulars of any course free on application.
THE COLLIERY ENGINEER COMPANY.

PRIVATE HOME AND SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-Minded and Backward Children, 4137 Parrish Street, West Philadelphia. Open all the year. Number of pupils limited.

The school is in West Philadelphia, near Fairmount Park, which gives opportunity for healthful exercise, driving, and pleasant walks. The Misses Leypoldt have had twelve years' experience in the Elevyn Institution, Delaware County, Penn., under the supervision of Dr. I. N. Kerlin, who indorses their work. For the last three years Miss Pauline Leypoldt has had individual children under her charge. Individual training, in many instances, is needed to obtain the best results, yet the feeble in mind, when placed with others, are happier with similar associates in a home which, by limiting the number of pupils, does not lose needed comforts, the freedom and the feeling of a home life. Terms are moderate, varying with the requirements of pupils. Circulars, with references, sent upon application.
Miss PAULINE E. LEYPOLDT.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women, Bethlehem, Penn. Founded 1749. J. Max Hark, D. D., Principal. One hundred and forty-seventh annual session begins Sept. 18. Terms, seminary, $260; college, $300. Preparatory and academic departments; college of liberal arts; school of music; normal school of expression and physical culture. Two hours from New-York; 90 minutes from Philadelphia.

This oldest institution of the kind in the country has for its distinctive features, first, culture of the character and development of a refined womanhood; second, thoroughness of intellectual training rather than mere showiness. The college is peculiar in offering a full college course in the liberal arts alone, complete in two years, with the degree B. Lit. The standard of its classes in ancient and modern languages and literature, history, philosophy, political and social science, psychology, ethics, law, history and theory of architecture, sculpture, painting, &c., is as high as in any college in the country.
J. MAX HARK.

MISS GORDON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Girls, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. The sixteenth year begins Sept. 19; ends June 1, 1896. Terms, $600 per year. Accommodation for 100 day pupils and 20 boarders. Preparation for college.

This school is situated in one of the most attractive sections of Philadelphia. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. Only thoroughly trained and experienced instructors are employed to carry on, by the most thorough and progressive methods, the work in the schoolroom. Diplomas are given to those pupils who complete either the course of study arranged by the catalogue or a preparatory college course. The boarding department offers a home for twenty girls. The food is plentiful and varied. Every effort is made by personal supervision and influence to develop the highest and best types of womanhood.
ELIZABETH F. GORDON.

ABINGTON FRIENDS' SCHOOL, Jenkintown, Penn. A high-grade academy and college preparatory school for boys and girls. On the Bound Brook Division of the Reading Railroad, between New-York and Philadelphia. Session opens Sept. 9. The school is comfortable and homelike. Accommodations for sixty boarding pupils. Charges average $200 for the school year.

This institution is situated in a beautiful rolling country, ten miles north of Philadelphia. It has a well-equipped building, including gymnasium, laboratory, music rooms, and all apparatus necessary to a first-class academy. The instructors are thoroughly efficient and enthusiastic in their work. The school is under the charge of the Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends. Louis B. Ambler, a teacher of twelve years' experience, is the Principal. There are nine other teachers.
LOUIS B. AMBLER.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, Birmingham, Penn. A thorough school for young ladies. Situation noted for health. Home comforts. Finest school grounds in the State (100 acres.) New gymnasium. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. R. Grier, Business Manager; Miss N. J. Davis, Principal.

This seminary has been in successful operation thirty-eight years under its present head. It furnishes two courses—the classical and mathematical, and the college preparatory. Special attention is also given to art and music. Situated 133 miles from Pittsburg and 220 from Philadelphia, on a mountain side overlooking the Blue Juniata, the school is surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery of the State, and also is in one of the most healthful of localities.
A. R. GRIER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA PARK INSTITUTE, 204 North Avenue, Allegheny, Penn. A preparatory school for college or business. Levi Ludden, Ph. D., Principal. School opens Sept. 2, closes June 12, 1896. German and French, shorthand and typewriting. Terms, $80 per year. Admits young men and young women.

The situation is pleasant, fronting the park, and convenient, being easily accessible by electric cars. The Carnegie Free Library is two blocks away. Its proprietors and teachers have had long and successful experience in educational work, and have helped to prepare many of the prominent men of Western Pennsylvania for success in college and after life. Catalogue, with courses of study, will be sent on application.
C. R. COFFIN, A. M.

MERCERSBURG COLLEGE, Mercersburg, Penn. A high-grade academy for boys. William Mann Prime, LL. D., (Princeton,) President. Opens Sept. 18. Terms for tuition, boarding, room, and fuel, $250 per year.

This institution prepares students for any college in America. Boys are now enrolled who are preparing for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Lehigh, Johns Hopkins, Gettysburg, Franklin and Marshall, Ursinus, and University of Pennsylvania. Eight graduates in Faculty. All boys in schools are taught to debate. Special attention paid to English. The President is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and of Princeton. New-England Academy methods employed at Mercersburg.
WILIAM MANN PRIME.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL, for boys, Bustleton, (near Philadelphia.) Formerly Ury House School. Founded in 1863. Charles H. Strout and F. E. Moulton, Principals. Students prepared for college or for a business life. School year opens Sept. 25; ends June 18, 1896. Terms, $500. Illustrated catalogue sent on application.

A school of the highest class, in an exceptionally healthful location, with delightful surroundings; extensive grounds, a well-shaded lawn of many acres, and large field, affording ample range for all outdoor sports. Number of boys limited to forty-five, the design of St. Luke's being to give to each boy careful individual attention and instruction.
F. E. MOULTON.

MISS ANABLE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 1350 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Established in 1848. Fall term begins Sept. 26. The school is thorough and progressive, and offers the advantages resulting from a limited number of pupils and the personal supervision of the Principal and her assistants.

The building is situated in a healthful part of the city, and within easy reach of the railway stations and the principal places of amusement. Illustrated catalogues may be had on application.
MISS ISABELLA ANABLE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL Surgery, 1415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, C. N. Peirce, Dean. Winter session opens Oct. 1; closes April 2, 1896. Terms, first year, $115.

The college occupies a building at Eleventh and Clinton Streets, most admirably adapted to instruction in dentistry. It has well-lighted clinic and well-ventilated lecture rooms. Instruction by lectures, quizzes, and clinics. Special instruction in anatomy, chemistry, and other collateral branches are all included in the fee for the first year.
C. N. PEIRCE.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, on the Central Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten miles west of Philadelphia, to and from which city trains run every hour. It is under the care of the Society of Friends, and offers full college courses to young men and young women, reading and classical, engineering, scientific, and literary degrees. The next term will open Sept. 9 and close June 9, 1896. The President is Charles De Garmo, Ph. D., to whom all communications for catalogue and any desired information should be addressed.
E. T. MOORE.

WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, one of the foremost and most successful schools in the United States, one hour from Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Best of teachers and teaching. Buildings and equipments unequaled; cost over $400,000. Fine school gymnasium. Five dollars per week will pay for board, tuition, washing, heated and furnished room. Only private music lessons extra. Students (both sexes) admitted at any time, and pay only from the date of entrance.

The school was organized to educate teachers, but the thoroughness and earnestness which on this account characterize it make it the best sort of a school for almost any one. Ample provision is made for preparation for college, professions, and business. There is a library of 7,000 books and 100 current periodicals. Complete workshop, with special instructor. Physician in charge of gymnasium and athletics. Superior music and art. G. M. Philips, Ph. D., Principal.
G. M. PHILIPS.

MARYLAND.

BRIAR BEND SEMINARY, in Mount Lake Park, Md., is a home and day school for both sexes. Eighth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $200 per year. Elementary and higher English, modern and ancient languages, music, art, stenography, military drill, &c. Thorough preparation for college, business, or scientific school, and a Christian career.

This institution, situated in a temperance paradise, (four miles from Deer Park, of Presidential renown,) claims pre-eminence in nothing but its salubrious climate. The Principal, Miss Swan, formerly at the head of Mount Auburn Seminary, Cincinnati, has traveled extensively, but has nowhere found such life-giving properties as are in this pure, dry atmosphere. This tonic, in connection with the best food, appetizingly and abundantly served, makes it possible to acquire an education and health as well. Delicate pupils go home strong. The school edifice, built with special reference to the comfort of its inmates, has building paper lining the walls and between the floors, and is as warm in the Winter as any house in the lowlands. No liquor, no malaria, no city temptations. These advantages make it a very desirable school for boys and girls who wish classical instruction and a fine physique.
Miss E. B. SWAN.

THE MISSES BOND'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Home School for Girls, 21 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. School opens Sept. 25. Terms for resident pupils, $500. Circulars on application.

The day school is equipped for scholars of all grades. A specially trained teacher has charge of the primary department and competent instructors are provided for those students who wish to pursue a college preparatory course. French is taught by a native of France. The certificate of the school admits to the Women's College of Baltimore. For scholars who do not wish to take a classical course there are advanced courses in English and history. The best instruction the city affords is provided for students of music and drawing. Opportunities are given for attending concerts, art exhibitions, etc.
MISSES BOND.

MASON-KENNEDY HOME SCHOOL, Annapolis, Md. Mrs. S. H. Kennedy, Superintendent; Elisabeth Browning Mason, B. A., (Wellesley,) Principal. Aims to meet the needs of girls and young women wishing to terminate school life in a high-grade institution. Courses, four—Preparatory, graduate, academic, college preparatory. Unusual range of English, art, and modern language electives. College preparation strictly supervised by Principal.

Certificates from this school admit graduates to Woman's College and Wellesley. Instructors are specialists in their departments. The school's situation on the Chesapeake is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and healthful environment. Individual attention a specialty.
ELISABETH BROWNING MASON.

MARYLAND.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND. A college for young ladies and preparatory school for girls, conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. Situated in the immediate neighborhood of Roland Park, the finest suburb of Baltimore. The grounds consist of sixty-four acres of undulating lawn and woodland. The building is provided with all modern improvements. An annex 140 feet long, 72 feet deep, and four stories high is in process of construction. Prospectus sent free.

The system of education pursued is designed to develop the mental, moral, and physical powers of the pupils, to make them useful women of refined taste and cultivated manners. Able teachers are engaged in every department. Their instructions are supplemented by lectures given by specialists of National reputation. Courses of study are regular and elective. Music and art are specialties. Particular attention is given to the French and German languages.
SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. One of the best-known boarding and day schools in Baltimore, Md. This institution has one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the city. It was founded by the late Miss Sarah N. Randolph. The mantle of her work has fallen upon the shoulders of her partner, Mrs. A. L. Armstrong, who, in 1889, succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the school. Session opens Sept. 25.

The present Principal is a graduate of Queens College, London, England; also a diplomaed member of the Paris Conservatoire, and has had years of uninterrupted educational work. Only the very best instructors are connected with the institution, all of whom are specialists. It has large, spacious, well-ventilated, and well-equipped buildings, and is in every respect first class. Catalogues and information sent on application. The school will reopen Sept. 25.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG.
Eutaw Place and Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

The school will reopen Sept. 25.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE is favorably situated on the great lines of travel, centrally between the East, the South, and the West, in a salubrious climate, and amid educational surroundings. Next session begins Sept. 17; closes June 9, 1896. Tuition, $125 a year; board, $350 a year.

The college curriculum is of the highest type. Its methods are unfettered by tradition. Specialists are at the head of the respective departments. None of its instructors is engaged in preparatory work. Elective studies are judiciously grouped with each other and with required studies, so that graduates have a broad foundation of liberal culture, and are at the same time introduced to some specialty. The home life is quiet and guarded, without being rigorously restricted. The freshman class last year numbered eighty-one. Students were from thirty-five States.
JOHN B. VAN METER, Dean.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, for boys and young men, St. George, thirteen miles from Baltimore, in the most beautiful part of Maryland. Prof. J. C. Kinear, A. M., who for thirty-five years has been one of the most prominent and successful educators in the Middle and Southern States, is the Principal. The institution prepares students for any college or university, having primary, academic, scientific, and business courses. Accommodates forty. Twentieth year opens Sept. 23 and closes June 10, 1896. Age, seven to nineteen years. Terms, $230 to $500 per year.

Bright boys, or those backward from any cause, have found this the best school. Natural sanitation, large buildings, no malaria, 800 feet above tide, purest water, and good food. Delicate boys become hale and strong. There is constant motherly care and supervision by the Principal's wife.
J. C. KINEAR, A. M.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMInary and Female College, charmingly situated among the Granite Hills in Tilton, N. H., on the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, less than three hours' ride from Boston. The school commences its forty-first year Sept. 10, and closes June 18, 1896. Board and tuition $200 a year. A seminary for both sexes, and a finishing school for ladies. In the college preparatory department, the system of electives allows a student to prepare for any course in the College in the United States. Courses in vocal music, (four years,) instrumental music, (four years,) art, (three years,) elocution, (two years,) sciences, mathematics, modern languages, classics, and English.

The seminary is Christian in spirit, and home-like in its sympathy. The air is bracing, the water pure, the habits regular; the teachers are specialists in their departments.
REV. J. M. DURRELL, President.

VERMONT.

VERMONT ACADEMY, Saxton's River, Vt., five miles west of Bellows Falls. Twentieth year opens Sept. 10; closes June 25, 1896. The Rev. Homer C. Bristol, A. M., Principal. Ex-Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Brattleborough, Vt., is President of the Trustees. Expenses need not exceed $200 per year. Classical and academic courses of four years; music and art courses of three years.

The situation is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Vermont Academy is recognized as one of the very best schools in the country. It has a military department, gymnasium, laboratories, new library building, and "home" for the sick. Thirteen teachers. Outfit in buildings and facilities of the best, and constantly increasing. For catalogues or other information apply to Vermont Academy.
G. A. WILLIAMS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 79 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. A select seminary for girls and young ladies, under the direction of Arthur Gilman, M. A., author of "The Story of Boston," "The Story of Rome," &c. The year opens Sept. 26 and closes June 17, 1896. Terms, $200 for day pupils; $1,000 for those in the residence, accommodating twelve boarders in each residence; eighty in the day school. Has all advantages of Boston and Cambridge, and many lectures and concerts given in the halls of Harvard College are open to the pupils.

In the list of cities in the United States Census, arranged according to relative healthfulness, Cambridge stands at the head. Prof. Drennan says of the region about Boston, in a magazine article: "There is no similar district where there is a higher level of popular intelligence, and there is probably none where there is a larger amount of the higher culture without which the best popular education is unattainable. Nowhere in the United States is there the same amount of intellectual and material energy of will and intelligence expended upon the development of the human individual." In The Cambridge School the courses are many. They are "elective," being adapted to the pupil, instead of forcing the pupil to adapt herself to them. The Cambridge School desires to stand for the intellectual and moral training that "raises the ideal of life," as the editor of Harper's Magazine puts it.
ARTHUR GILMAN.

WORCESTER ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass. Sixty-second year begins Sept. 4; school year ends June 18, 1896. D. W. Abercrombie, A. M., (Harvard,) Principal. Two fully developed courses of study, classical and scientific, preparing for any college and scientific school. Write for catalogue. D. W. Abercrombie, Principal.

There are four superb buildings, with most admirable provisions for comfort and happiness of boys. Schoolhouse furnished with recitation rooms, libraries, laboratories, lecture halls, and gymnasium. Athletic grounds, with new oval and one fifth-mile cinder track for walking and running. Tennis, baseball, and football grounds. Trained instructor in physical culture and experienced trainer for athletic teams. New and separate building for dining hall, unequaled for beauty of construction. Perfectly fitted infirmary of seven rooms, with resident trained nurse.
D. W. ABERCROMBIE.

MAGNOLIA TERRACE, Springfield, Mass. An unsectarian family school for girls. It is especially intended to prepare pupils for college, and is recommended by the Presidents of Radcliffe, Smith, and Vassar. The course of instruction is approved by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley, and entrance is permitted by certificate. Girls not intending to go to college may receive a well-rounded education, differing in the subjects learned, but not in thoroughness of training.

The school is esteemed for its quiet home discipline, and its emphasis upon the substantial accomplishments of life. The advantages in music, art, and modern languages are exceptional. The principal is John McDuffie, Ph. D., to whom requests for circulars, &c., should be made. Personal inquiries in New-York City may be made by permission of Miss Annie Brown, 715 Fifth Avenue, and R. L. MacDuffie of Wendell & MacDuffie, 26 Cortlandt Street.
JOHN McDUFFIE.

Johannis

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HALE'S CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PREparatory School, 86 Beacon Street, Boston. Directly opposite the Public Garden. The school fits boys for Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Albert Hale, (Harvard M. A.,) Principal. Thirteenth year begins Sept. 25; ends June 13, 1896. Tuition, $250; $200 in primary department. Accommodates 100 pupils.

The situation is unusually fine and very central. The schoolhouse is large and sunny, with wide halls and staircases. All the classrooms and recitation rooms have open fireplaces. The laboratories are provided with work tables and a duplicate set of apparatus for individual experimenting. Large gymnasium, with bathrooms. Lunchroom in which hot lunches are served at recess. Full classical course; also, a modern language and scientific course identical in some respects with the classical, but giving greater prominence to modern languages and science. Each course covers six years. The primary department, for young boys of nine or ten years of age, covers two years. The Presidents of Harvard and of the Institute of Technology are named as "references." The teachers of the school are all graduates of Harvard except one, who is an Amherst man.
ALBERT HALE.

MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS is situated in the beautiful City of Worcester, toward its southern part. It occupies a most desirable position in one of the highest parts of the city, and commands an exceptionally fine view of the surrounding country. The advantages of Worcester as a place for such a school are many. It is well known to be an educational centre. Being in the centre of the State, and connected by six railroads to the great trunk lines of the country, it is easily accessible. It is only one hour's ride from Boston, and five from New-York City.

Pupils are thoroughly prepared for Wellesley, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and other colleges for women. Students not wishing to enter college will find two courses of study besides the college preparatory, one of which they are urged to enter, and receive a diploma; but pupils may enter and pursue selected studies. No entrance examinations are required, but pupils are classified as justly as possible when they enter, and changes are made if necessary. Day pupils will receive the same instruction and attention during school hours as those who are members of the family. French and German are taught by native teachers and spoken in the family. A report of the general deportment and class standing of pupils is sent to parents or guardians at the end of each term.
MISS KIMBALL.

"THE ELMS," Springfield, Mass. Home, day, and music school for girls. Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley. Classical, English, and special courses for those not preparing for college. Thirtieth year

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Graham,

Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The Comstock School.

Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Special Courses. Miss DAY, Miss REED,
Principals, 32 West 40th Street.

Mademoiselle Veltin.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Misses Wreaks.

Thoroughly graded School for Girls.
Oct. 2. 21 East 74th St.
Special college preparatory class.

Miss Spence's Boarding and Day

School for Girls.—Primary, academic, and college preparatory courses; special students admitted; no more than eight pupils constitute any class. 6 West 48th St., with annex.

Miss Gayler.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 9th, 1895. 174 West 86th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21 st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Mademoiselle Ruel.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
(Number limited.)
Oct. 2. 26 East 56th St., Madison Av.

Miss Chisholm.

School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,

reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Packard's

BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

103-105 WEST 82D ST.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14. For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Manhattan College.

ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Classical, Scientific, and Com'l Departments. 43d Session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 3. Apply for catalogue.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.

54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,

Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.

428 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Students begin any time; open all Summer.

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

WANTED—Address of person or institution where boy of 14, with nervous disorder, can have personal care and instruction. Address, with terms, C. S., Box 201 Times.

CONNECTICUT.

SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY, Hartford, Conn. Chester Hartranft, D. D., President. Second year begins Oct. 5, 1895. Tuition, $50. Write for circular.

The school is open to men and women alike. For regular students, a college diploma, or its equivalent, is required. Any non-graduates desirous of taking the entire course can do so on payment of the full tuition fee, but will not be admitted to matriculation. Any person may attend any particular course of lectures, or any combination of them, on the payment of a fee. The third, or senior, year will be devoted to sociology proper and the fullest exposition of all the deteriorative and remedial forces, among which the phases of Socialism are to be considered. In every branch the body of courses and literature will be assigned for reading. These will be required and examinations held. Many of the courses will have a seminarium attached. Sociological conferences, theoretical and practical, including field work, are conducted two and three times a week, under the supervision of David I. Green, Ph. D., formerly Instructor at Johns Hopkins University, and now Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society of Hartford. Elective studies will be introduced in the third year. The degree of Bachelor of Sociology will be conferred on the successful completion of the three years' course. A. C. REILEY, Registrar.

"THE RIDGE," Washington, Litchfield County, Conn. A home school for six or eight boys. Year begins Oct. 1, ends about June 20. Three hours from New-York by New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroads. Terms, $650 a year; no extras.

The school is healthfully and charmingly situated amid beautiful scenery. The house is newly built, surrounded by six acres of beautiful grounds, and is furnished with all modern conveniences. Every provision has been made for perfect sanitation. The house is supplied with pure running water from a spring on the neighboring hillside. The drainage system is that of Col. Waring, the eminent sanitary engineer. Each boy has a separate room, large and attractive. Boys are fitted for college or business, receiving individual care and instruction, as well as every home comfort. Special facilities for athletics, including use of gymnasium, are provided. The Principal has had fourteen years' experience in teaching and dealing with boys, many of his pupils having entered Harvard and Yale with high credit. Religious influences are entirely without sectarian bias. Boys of excellent character only will be received.
WILLIAM G. BRINSMADE.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY, Hartford, Conn. The design of the school is to give girls systematic practical training in their studies, to prepare for home life and its duties, and to fit them—when desired—for a college course. Number of resident pupils limited to thirty. Three departments, intermediate, junior, and senior. Instruction in music, art, and languages. School year commences the last Thursday in September; ends the second Wednesday in June. Write for prospectus.

This school is in one of the most charming situations in the suburbs of Hartford. The high, sunny exposure and extensive grounds, several acres, combine all the best features of free country life with city privileges. Pupils are enabled to enjoy the advantages of the fine reference libraries, concerts, lectures, and other means of city culture. Both the residence and school building are spacious and attractive in all their appointments, well ventilated, and heated with hot air and hot-water furnaces. The grounds, with tennis court on the south and forest trees on the north, are such as to tempt to open-air sports. There is a large gymnasium well equipped for girls.
Miss SARAH J. SMITH, Principal.

MERRILL COLLEGE, Stamford, Conn. Prepares both sexes for leading colleges, universities, and for business. Departments as follows: Preparatory, higher English, classical and scientific, fine arts, academic, commercial, shorthand, and typewriting. Accommodations for 200 students. Fall term begins Sept. 3, 1895. Fifty minutes from New-York, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The college's fine new building, complete equipment, efficient corps of instructors, and modern methods place it among the leading educational institutions of New-England. A limited number of boys will be received into the President's family, where the comforts of home are assured. The college sustains a free library and reading room for the exclusive use of its students, well supplied with standard books and the leading current periodicals. The use of one of the finest equipped gymnasiums in the State and the services of a trained instructor can be enjoyed. Write for catalogue and further particulars.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY, Fairfield, Conn., is situated in the heart of a village famous for its beauty. It is pre-eminently a home school for boys, and enjoys an enviable record for health. The school year begins Sept. 26 and ends June 12. Terms, $450. It is fifty miles from New-York by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Francis H. Brewer, A. M., Principal, has had long and successful experience in training boys. The instructors are experienced and accomplished, and all are devoted to the boys in the family.

The accommodations are superior and the table adapted to the needs of growing boys. The grounds are spacious and attractive, and afford abundant facilities for athletics. The Swedish system of physical culture—the very best known—is used with great satisfaction.

Mr. E. P. Ellsworth, 11 John Street, New-York, will furnish circulars and information respecting the school. F. H. BREWER.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, Bridgeport, Conn. A boarding and day school for girls. Pleasantly situated in one of the most healthful and delightful cities in New-England. Bridgeport is fifty-six miles from New-York, and is reached several times daily by railroad and steamboat. School year begins Sept. 25 and closes early in June. Terms, $500 and $700 per year. Circulars on application. Miss Emily Nelson and Miss Anna E. Plympton, Principals.

The seminary is in every respect well arranged for the accommodation of its occupants. Every precaution is observed to secure perfect sanitary conditions. The number of boarding pupils is limited. Only so many are received as will constitute a pleasant family. The courses of study are regular and elective. Excellent facilities for music, languages, and art. College preparation. Only teachers of well-known ability employed—thoroughness being the distinctive aim of the school. EMILY NELSON.

UPSON SEMINARY, New-Preston, Litchfield County, Conn. The Rev. Henry Upson, (Yale,) Principal. Twenty-sixth year. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. Location most favorable. Hills, lakes, and mountains contribute to its charming beauty and healthfulness.

The school enjoys the patronage of most distinguished clergymen, statesmen, and men of business. Students have been sent here from Mexico, Chile, Germany, and Japan, as well as from all parts of the United States. With a college graduate for assistant, special instruction can be given as needed. Good character and scholarship are deemed of first importance, but athletics receives due attention. Swimming tank and bathing rink four miles long, a race track, and natural toboggan slides of many grades furnish some of the means for physical culture. For further particulars inquire of the Principal.
HENRY UPSON.

THE NORWALK PREPARATORY SCHOOL is situated in Norwalk, Conn., on the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railway, forty-one miles from New-York City. It is a small private boarding and day school for boys. The next school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. The charge is $500 per annum. This includes the home together with instruction in all branches, from the elementary grade to a complete preparation for college.

The grounds are large and beautiful, and the buildings are modern. Military drill is a feature of the curriculum. All the instruction is thorough, and the discipline is strict. Particular attention is paid to forms of etiquette. References are given and required. The Principal, Mr. Carl A. Harstrom, A. M., may be met at the school in Norwalk, or by previous appointment in New-York. CARL A. HARSTROM.

INSTRUCTION FOR EPILEPTICS, New-London, Conn. A delightful home—careful and judicious instruction, combined with the most approved system of treatment, under a physician of long experience in this disease. Send for circulars and references.

This institution is for the treatment and education of six epileptics. Incurable cases not retained. The location is unexcelled in New-England for health and beauty. House and grounds on an elevation, overlooking Long Island Sound. Dr. Williamson devotes his entire time and attention to the supervision of these cases. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of New-York, a member of the American Medical Association, and has for fifteen years devoted himself solely to the treatment and instruction of this class of cases. Dr. WILLIAMSON.

WILTON BOARDING ACADEMY, Wilton, Conn. Augustus Whitlock, Principal. Organized fifty years. Terms low. The school is attractively and desirably situated, one hour's ride from New-York. Send for circular.

The object of this school is to fit boys and young men for a useful life. Thorough instruction in English, the classics, and modern languages. Ample grounds for outdoor sport. AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CONNECTICUT.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Milford, Conn. Frank M. Howe, Principal. Twelfth year begins Sept. 1, and embraces fifty-two weeks. Boys are received from eight to sixteen years of age, and can be admitted at any time in the year. The number of boys is limited to fifteen, who board in the Principal's family. Terms, $500 per year.

The course of study corresponds to the ordinary high school or academy, but boys are dealt with as individuals rather than in classes, the pupil's studies being arranged to meet his particular needs. The beautiful town of Milford, Conn., is situated on Long Island Sound, sixty miles from New-York and ten from New-Haven, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The school grounds are ample, and only ten minutes' walk from Long Island Sound, where the bathing is excellent. For further particulars send for circular.
FRANK M. HOWE.

YALE UNIVERSITY, New-Haven, Conn. One hundred and ninety-sixth year opens Sept. 26, 1895. Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D., President. Academical and scientific departments open Sept. 26. School of the Fine Arts, Oct. 1. Law and Medical Schools, Oct. 3. Terms for tuition and incidentals in academical department, $155 per year. Tuition in Sheffield Scientific School, $150 per year. Law School, $100. Medical School, $155. Divinity School, no charge for instruction or room rent.

The university offers every facility for mental, physical, social, and religious culture. WILLIAM H. SALLMON.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE, Norwalk, Conn. Twenty-fourth year begins Sept. 19, 1895. The number of boarding pupils is limited to forty. There are four attractive school buildings, connected at the rear. The sleeping rooms are well aired, well lighted, and healthful. The sanitary conditions are of the best. The buildings are lighted by electricity. A well-equipped gymnasium has recently been added.

The primary, intermediate, and college preparatory classes are in charge of teachers of ability and experience. Special advantages are offered for the study of music, art, and the languages. Norwalk is noted for its fine water views, its wide streets and beautiful trees. Being about half way between New-York and New-Haven, the students of the school are enabled to enjoy the advantages of both these cities. CORNELIA F. BAIRD.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, Bridgeport, Conn., is situated in one of the pleasantest sections of the city, has perfect sanitation, large playground, athletic association and field, large and experienced corps of teachers, course of study generally covering ten years if the boy enters at six, but always commensurate with the boy's ability, and provides thorough preparation for the leading universities. It is not a boarding school, but a few boys are received into the family of the Head Master, where they are under his personal care and guidance, for $600, and others are placed in good homes in the city for $450 a year, payable in advance. The school resumes work the third Wednesday in September, and closes for the Summer vacation the second Wednesday in June. Address Vincent C. Peck, 416 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
VINCENT C. PECK.

THE COLLINS STREET CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., enjoys a unique distinction. It does not occupy the most healthful and beautiful location in the world. This is true of no other school of which we have heard. The C. S. C. S. was established in 1885. It accommodates—in one of the finest and best equipped buildings in New-England—sixty students. Fifty-eight graduates have successfully entered fifteen leading colleges and universities. Twelve students are admitted as boarding pupils in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Reid.

The school grounds are ample and provided with tennis courts. The instructors have a reputation for ability and faithful work. The health of pupils has been uniformly good. Write for further particulars.
LEWIS F. REID.

HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn. Preparatory school for boys only. George L. Fox, M. A., Rector. Two hundred and thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 26; ends June 20, 1896. Tuition, $90 per year.

This institution is the second oldest preparatory school in the country and has always held a very high rank. The work is confined mainly to preparing boys for entrance to Yale College and to Sheffield Scientific School, although the course furnishes excellent training for business. This school has fitted more boys for Yale than any other preparatory school. A catalogue and full information will be sent upon application to the rector. GEORGE L. FOX.

THE CURTIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS occupies a lovely property in the quiet village of Brookfield Centre, on the hills of Western Connecticut. Frederick S. Curtis, Principal. Only twenty boys are received. These are given over entirely to the care of the school, and are taken into the Principal's family.

The successful management of this school for twenty years, under the same personal guidance, has given it a distinct character of its own. The discipline and instruction are most thorough, and the chief thing sought is the development of good character. FREDERICK S. CURTIS.

CALIFORNIA.

MR. THACHER'S SCHOOL, at Cosa de Piedra Ranch, Nordhoff, Ventura County, Cal., 1,500 feet above the sea, in the Ojai Valley, receives boys over ten years of age, and prepares pupils for college. Tuition $700. Seventh year begins Oct. 2 and ends June 19, 1896. Sherman Day Thacher, A.B., LL.B., (Yale,) Head Master. References: President Dwight, President Tillman, President Kellogg, President Jordan, President Walmer, Edward Everett Hale, Boston; Beatrice Harraden, Professor Brush, New-Haven; Charles Nordhoff, Coronado, Cal.; Lawrence Abbott, Outlook Company, Astor Place, N. Y.; Dr. J. S. Thacher, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, New-York.

This school occupies a unique position among the schools of the country. The requirements as to good character are very strict. The life is that of a home, with regular informal evening story readings in the large parlor or on the great piazza, and constant association of teachers and pupils in work and fun. The requirements as to study are strict and systematic. Special attention is paid to modern languages, and to science and history; and, again, to developing power of expression, and a love for the best in literature. The climate permits free out-of-door life the year round. Every boy has a horse of his own, and takes care of it. Each boy has a room to himself. Excellent food is provided in abundance. The aim of the place is to fit a boy to meet life with confidence and a true appreciation of values.
SHERMAN DAY THACHER.

OHIO.

MISS PHELPS'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Girls, 151 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. School year begins Sept. 26, ends June 4, 1896. Terms, $500 per year. Regular elective and college preparatory courses. Special advantages in language, literature, music, art, physical and social culture. Accommodation for 25 pupils in family; 150 in day school. Columbus is a railroad centre.

The school has the advantage of a healthful and beautiful situation, with ample grounds, spacious buildings, well equipped, and perfect sanitary arrangements. The course of study furnishes a thorough English and classical education, with excellent advantages in special lines of work. Special effort is made to promote the improvement of the pupils and to afford them a refined and happy home. Miss Phelps, a teacher of ability and culture, has associated with her teachers chosen for special fitness in educational work. Catalogues sent on application.
LUCRETIA M. PHELPS.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE, Glendale, Ohio, fifteen miles north of Cincinnati. Situation remarkably healthy. Year begins Sept. 18, closes June 4. Tuition and board, $250.

The President is a graduate of Princeton College, and has been at the head of the institution for more than thirty-five years. The character of the college for thoroughness, family care, and supervision, and the success of its graduates, are well known throughout the Western and Southwestern States. L. D. POTTER, D. D.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, for women, Columbia, S. C. The Rev. W. R. Atkinson, D. D., President. Session begins Sept. 18; ends June 4, 1896. Academic, collegiate, and special courses of study. Conservatory of music, art, and elocution. Only teachers of experience and high culture employed. Terms, $300 for board, tuition, music, and art.

This college occupies one of the most beautiful places in the South, being the old Hampton Place, comprising a square of four acres in the most desirable part of Columbia. New building, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water baths, and first-class sanitary arrangements on each floor; heated by Gurney hot-water heaters. The State University, now opened to women upon the same terms as to men, offers all its advantages to our students in the way of elective and post-graduate courses.
WILLIAM R. ATKINSON.

ILLINOIS.

TODD SEMINARY, for boys, Woodstock, Ill. An ideal home school, situated at the highest point in the State, 1,000 feet above the sea. Unsurpassed for healthfulness. Forty-eighth year begins Sept. 18, ending June 12, 1896. Terms, $350 per year. Boys received at any age under fifteen; number limited to thirty. Not a preparatory school, but especially designed for younger boys. Instruction in music, drawing, manual training, ancient and modern languages, gymnasium. One hour and forty minutes from Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Todd Seminary possesses every requisite for a good school. A location which is healthful and beautiful, a competent, progressive, and thoroughly consecrated corps of teachers; a system of discipline which, without being unkind, commands prompt and thorough obedience; a high ideal for both teachers and pupils, and nearly half a century of successful history. Here education means not simply book knowledge, but a symmetrical development of the whole boy. The social atmosphere of the school is so pure and the home life so genuine that the "Todd boys" ever cherish as a sacred heritage the influence of their school days. For prospectus and all information write to the Principal,
NOBLE HILL.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 45 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Entrance examination Sept. 11.

It is difficult for American theological students who begin Hebrew on entering the seminary to obtain a working use of the Hebrew Bible. The advanced division in the Chicago Theological Seminary affords an opportunity to those who become connected with it to gain a mastery of the language. Sufficient preparation can be made by correspondence, without expense to the applicant, in about two months of consecutive work. A prize of $100 is offered for the best paper and $50 is promised each of those who pass the written examination by answering 75 per cent. of the questions. Two of the Fellows of Chicago Theological Seminary have taken their preparatory work in this department, also one of the professors in the seminary, and one in the University of Chicago, both of whom are eminent scholars. It is the earnest effort of those who have the Old Testament department in charge that all students who undertake this advanced work may be able on graduation to study their Hebrew Bibles with pleasure and profit.
Rev. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS,
45 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, Upper Alton, Ill. Seventeenth year begins Sept. 11 and closes June 10, 1896. Terms, $450 per academic year. A high-grade, thorough preparatory school, with graduates in the best Princeton, Cornell, &c. Prepares for college or business. Has a grammar school department, a manual training department, and free scholarships in the University of Illinois. Patronized by State and General Government. Military department under charge of an officer of the United States Army, detailed by the Secretary of War.

This academy is military enough to secure good discipline and the best physical development, but not military enough to interfere with best educational results. The plant comprises fifty acres of beautiful grounds, with large and substantial brick buildings, warmed by hot water, lighted by electricity and gas, supplied with water by its own water works, and provided with a perfect system of drainage. An ideal location; saloons within a mile of the academy prohibited by law.
WILLIS BROWN.

THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 151 Throop Street, Chicago. Modeled after the London Polytechnic. A first-class institution, where the aim is to give students a thorough practical education, which the location in a large manufacturing and business centre greatly facilitates. Fall term begins Sept. 9. Tuition, $65 to $100 a year. Accommodates 800 students. No entrance examinations necessary. Students may enter at any time of the year.

The institute's motto is: "Any person may begin any desired study any time." Hence the instruction is individual and the departments numerous. Among the specialties are architecture, engineering, electricity, draughting, mathematics, telegraphy, and plumbing. A select list of private families offers superior boarding facilities. The Principal will take personal charge of students intrusted to his care.
F. W. HARKINS, Ph. D., Principal.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President. Musical Directors—Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Louis Falk, Hans von Schiller, William Castle, and Bernhard Listemann. Thirtieth school year opens Sept. 9, 1895. Every facility offered for a thorough course in all branches of music and dramatic art. Catalogue mailed free to any addres .

The Chicago Musical College was established Feb. 23, 1867, and is, therefore, the oldest, as well as the largest, institution in the West. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as "The Chicago Musical College," and should not be confounded with any institution using a similar name. The Faculty is composed of artists of cosmopolitan reputation, and no school in the world offers its students such favorable opportunities for public appearance. The college is centrally located, in Central Music Hall, and is easily accessible from any portion of the city.
C. ZIEGFELD.

INDIANA.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute, Ind. A college of engineering. Courses in mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering, and chemistry. Thirteenth year begins Sept. 18, ends June 18. Accessible by three trunk lines. Equipment modern and complete. The machine shops are the most extensive in connection with any institution in the country. Laboratories unexcelled. Prudential endowment, $600,000. Faculty, 21 professors and instructors.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute confines its work strictly to the four courses mentioned. It is possible by thus specializing to give the best possible instruction in these departments, each one presided over by a professor of both theoretical knowledge and practical experience. The institution is made both thorough and practical. The number of students is limited to sixty in each class, thus insuring for each student individual attention from the professor in charge. The object is not to have a large school, but a good school, independent of the income from tuition. Because of its liberal endowment this becomes possible. The success of the institution is best shown by the record made by our graduates. Over 84 per cent. are engaged in responsible positions as engineers in all parts of the United States. C. LEO MEES, President.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Ind. James H. Smart, President. For young men and women.

The regular courses of study are mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, agriculture, science, and pharmacy. In addition there are courses in sanitary science, architectural engineering, sanitary engineering, pre-medical, applied chemistry, and instrumental and vocal music for young women. A number of prominent instructors have been added to the Faculty. JAMES H. SMART.

MINNESOTA.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL, Faribault, Minn. A military boarding school of nearly 200 boys. A night's ride from Chicago, two hours south of St. Paul. The Rev. James Dobbin, D. D., Rector, twenty-eight years. Lieut. A. T. Abbott, U. S. A., commandant ten years.

The object is judicious training with thorough instruction during the formative period of a boy's character. A beautiful chapel with its daily service is the centre of moral culture. Unusual care is given to physical training. The results are best seen in the high character and successful careers of the graduates. The situation, at an altitude of 1,000 feet, is one of the most attractive in the range of schools. Students have the freedom of 150 acres and the benefit of the invigorating climate of Southern Minnesota. For catalogues or information address the rector or call on Mrs. Young-Fulton, 23 Union Square, New-York City. JAMES DOBBIN.

MISSOURI

BISHOP ROBERTSON HALL, formerly the School of the Good Shepherd, a boarding and day school for girls, in charge of the Episcopal Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, 1,607-1,617 South Compton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. The twenty-second year will begin Sept. 11 and end June 2, 1896. Terms, $375 a year; pupils under twelve years of age, $325; day scholars from $30 to $180.

The buildings are delightfully situated in large and attractive grounds. Twenty-five boarding and eighty day pupils can be accommodated. Children are received from six years old and upward. Special care is given to health. Tuition in the English branches; Latin or Greek; French and drawing, and vocal music in class. The course of study occupies eleven years. Write for catalogue, &c.
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

MICHIGAN.

THE MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY, Orchard Lake, Mich. A thorough preparatory school for colleges, scientific and law schools, and for business. Graduates are admitted without examination at the University of Michigan, Cornell University, Michigan Mining School, and other first-class institutions. Special time given to military drills and athletic sports. For illustrated catalogue address Col. J. Sumner Rogers, Superintendent. The academy is twenty-six miles northwest of Detroit and four and a half miles from Pontiac. It may be reached by the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad to Pontiac, and thence by the Michigan Air Line Railroad to Orchard Lake.

Situated high above malarial atmosphere, surrounded by a score of crystal lakes, away from the dangers of city infection, and in the invigorating climate of Michigan, the academy is most admirably designed to supply every requisite element for the promotion of health and strength and manly vigor. The buildings and equipments of the academy are modern and complete. All buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as modern science can make them. The grounds contain over 120 acres on the shores of beautiful Orchard Lake. The academy has every advantage to make its work exceptionally effective. All the benefits of country life are secured, and the cadets are free from the temptations and distractions of the city. The school enjoys the beauty and convenience of location, healthfulness, rational methods, thoroughness, and progressive spirit.
J. SUMNER ROGERS.

THE DETROIT SEMINARY, 20 and 47 Adams Avenue West, Detroit, Mich. A school for girls. Anna M. Cutcheon, Harriet B. Pope, Principals. Four departments and a college preparatory course. Twelve young ladies received into the school family. Excellent advantages for modern languages, music, and art. Terms for resident pupils, $600 per year. Thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 18 and ends June 10, 1896. For circulars address Detroit Seminary.

This, the oldest girls' school in the State, is beautifully situated on Grand Circus Park, Detroit. Its playground, provided with tennis and croquet sets, gives opportunity for outdoor exercise. Physical culture is a prominent feature of the daily training. The schoolrooms are bright and airy, and are supplied with steam heat and open grates. Most of the teachers have been long in the institution, and their reputation is established. Native French and German instructors are employed. The apparatus, reference library, and other appliances are all that are necessary for good work. Pupils are allowed to avail themselves of the best opportunities which the city affords for the study of music and art. The family occupies a handsome residence facing the park. The appointments of the home and the regulations governing the life there are those of a refined household.
ANNA M. CUTCHEON.

THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL of Law, Detroit, Mich. The original school for teaching law by mail. Students begin work at any time. Tuition, $10 for first and $15 for the second term of each year. School six years old. William C. Sprague, A.B., LL.B., President.

The purpose of this school is the teaching of law by correspondence to men and women who for business or other reasons cannot attend a regular law college. Its work is based on textbooks, just as in regular law colleges, and its course includes the same subjects as those of most two-year law schools, the difference being merely in the method of instruction, a method which over 3,000 pupils have proved a success. While the course is divided up into terms, a certain amount of work, rather than of time, constitutes a term. This school is now six years old, and is no longer an experiment. Its instructors are able and experienced in this method of teaching. By this method busy people can pursue their studies without interfering with their business or giving up profitable employment. Students can begin at any time and go fast or slow, as circumstances require.
THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Ann Arbor, Mich. Aims to give the best musical instruction, under finished artists, at actual cost. Director, Albert A. Stanley, M. A., Professor of Music in the University of Michigan; Alberto Jonas, head of pianoforte department; Gardner S. Lamson, head of vocal department; Hermann Zeitz, head of violin department. Expenses moderate.

Advantages—Intimate association with the University of Michigan, (140 professors and instructors, 2,800 students,) exceptional advantages for hearing the best artists and orchestras in the Choral Union series of concerts, including an annual May festival. Railway connections by the Michigan Central Railway for Buffalo and the East, Chicago and the West; by the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway to points North and South. Inquiries made at the Steinway rooms, 111 East Fourteenth Street, New-York City, will receive attention.
FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, Kalamazoo, Mich. High class school for young ladies only. Miss Fannie Ruth Robinson, M. A., Principal. Twenty-eighth year begins Sept. 11, ends June 11, 1896. Terms, $260 a year. Conservatory of music, art, and elocution. Accommodations for seventy-five pupils. Midway between Chicago and Detroit, on main line of the Michigan Central.

The seminary is beautifully situated on a hillside. There are thirty-two acres of grounds, covered with splendid oaks. The buildings are commodious and substantial. Elevator, electric lights, steam heating, and perfect sanitary conditions. The Faculty is of a high order. JOHN GRAY, Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn. Founded by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1875. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor; Wils Williams, Secretary. Next session begins Sept. 18. Write for catalogue.

This university, since its foundation, has been rapidly forging to a front place among Southern educational institutions. It has magnificent grounds of nearly eighty acres. The buildings are new and well adapted for their purpose. The endowment is about $1,000,000. The university is organized in seven distinct departments, as follows: Academic, engineering, theology, law, medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry. The total number of students is 700; of professors and instructors, 70. The requirements for admission to the academic department are high, and the instruction is thorough. The medical department has recently been reorganized. A new building has been erected and liberally equipped, and the course of study carefully graded.
WILS WILLIAMS.

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va. Founded 1749; chartered 1782. Courses of instruction: The academic department, leading to the degrees of A. B., M. A., and Ph. D., and in the professional departments of law and of civil, electrical, and mining engineering. The next session opens Sept. 12 and closes June 17, 1896. Total university fees in all departments, $80 per session. Thoroughly equipped gymnasium, and new athletic grounds with all modern requirements. Excellent facilities for boating and swimming. Reached by the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the James River Branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Situated in the beautiful valley of Virginia, more than 1,000 feet above tidewater, Washington and Lee University enjoys a prosperity worthy of its remarkable and interesting history. Founded by the Scotch-Irish settlers of the valley nearly 150 years ago, it was endowed by Gen. Washington, in 1798, with $50,000, which endowment, still intact, has been largely increased by more recent benefactions. Gen. Robert E. Lee accepted the Presidency in 1865, and served until his death in 1870, when he was succeeded by his son, Gen. G. W. Custis Lee. The course of study in the academic department is elective, and the system of instruction is so arranged as to secure, by daily recitation and frequent examinations, the most thorough mental training. Its influences are broad and liberal; non-sectarian, but thoroughly Christian.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY, Front Royal, Va., at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Within half a mile of the Shenandoah River, and in the heart of the famous Valley of Virginia. It is easy of access from all directions. Session opens Sept. 25. The Rev. B. W. Bond, D. D., Principal.

This academy contains a full equipment of appliances, the newest and best sanitary arrangements, a selected corps of teachers, a thorough course of study under positive and earnest moral and religious influences, and a well-regulated discipline. Thoroughness of training and full development in the physical, mental, and moral advancement of the students are assiduously sought.
B. W. BOND.

VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va. Term begins Sept. 18. Julius D. Dreher, A. M., Ph. D., President. This school is situated in the beautiful and healthful Roanoke Valley, 1,100 feet above the sea level. Expenses of students are very small. Write for catalogue.

Roanoke College offers a comprehensive course of study for the degree of bachelor of arts, with electives in languages, mathematics, and sciences. The course in English is especially full and valuable. In English literature and history the topical and intensive methods of study are followed. Both French and German are spoken in the classrooms. In every department the instruction is thorough and practical and the standard is high. A commercial course, theoretical and practical, offers advantages for preparing for business pursuits. A preparatory course offers opportunities to prepare for the freshman class in college. The college has a library of 17,000 volumes, a working laboratory, with a good supply of apparatus, and large mineralogical and geological collections. The annex to the library building, erected in 1894, greatly enhances the value of the library. A reference library of 3,500 volumes and a reading room, with forty magazines and 100 papers on file, are open for use every day except Sunday. The college grounds contain about twenty acres. There are four brick buildings for college purposes. The students' rooms, the chapel, the recitation rooms, and the Y. M. C. A. and society halls are all heated by steam.
J. D

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Fairly Active at Generally Lower Prices.

LOWER WEST AND FOREIGN SELLING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Steady—Cotton Active—Coffee Quiet.

The grain trading was fair at unsettled prices, with foreign houses selling rather freely and the Western markets lower, while the chief business was in the way of local scalping, and the close weak at lower prices. Provisions were in better demand, and closed higher. Cotton was active on local account, and gained a few points. Coffee was dull, and a trifle lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator			65¼@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator			24¼@ 24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed			43½@
Flour, straights, Spring			$3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter			3.35 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands			7 15-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X			17 @ 20
Pork, mess			11.00 @11.50
Lard, Western steam			6.30@ 6.32½
Beef, family			9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy			19½@ 20
Sugar, granulated			4 1-16@ 4⅜
Coffee, Rio, No. 7			16 @
Cheese, State, full cream, new			7¾@ 8⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry			12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness			20.00 @
Copper, lake			12.25 @
Lead			3.50 @

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¾@⅞c on foreign selling, weak West, and local liquidation; rallied 1¼@1½c on covering, declined ½c on easier cables, closing steady at ⅞c loss, with a fairly active local trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,366,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 1,928,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe. Spot was moderately active at ⅞c decline. Sales, 40,000 bushels, including to shippers 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 2⅜c over October, special delivery, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 6,000 bushels new red at ½c over September, delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅝c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 66¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 68c.... Clearances hence, 24,947 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 70,528 bushels; receipts, 78,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 135,629 bushels; in the interior, 771,289 bushels.

CORN—Contracts lost ⅛@¼c, gained ⅝ @1c, fell 5⅝@⅜c, and closed weak at unchanged prices to ¼c decline, with a moderate speculation and influenced entirely by the West. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,364,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was less active and lower. Sales, 70,000 bushels, including, for export, 16,000 bushels No. 2 white at 2½c over September, free on board, afloat, and 48,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, and 2½c over September, to arrive, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed to arrive at 31 at ½c over September, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 176,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 276,788 bushels; in the interior, 479,383 bushels....Clearances hence, 335,838 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 348,658 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ¼@⅜c decline, following corn and the West, with Bradstreet's reporting an increase of 1,357,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were dull but steady, with some export inquiry, but particulars withheld. Sales, 41,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25@25¼c for 8,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 25@26½c; track white, 25@34c for 21,000 bushels....Receipts, 51,200 bushels; exports, 270 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	65¼
September	2,315,000	65⅝@66 3-16	65¼
October	55,000	65¾@66¼	65⅞
December	2,420,000	67¼@68⅝	67½
January	15,000	68⅝@69	68¾
February	10,000	69⅜@..	69⅜
May	210,000	71½@72	71⅝
Total	5,025,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	175,000	41¼@42¼	41½
October	160,000	40⅞@41⅝	41
December	20,000	37¼@37½	37½
May	190,000	36¾@37⅛	36⅝
Total	545,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@..	24
September	60,000	23⅜@24	23⅜
October	60,000	23¼@23⅜	23⅛
May	30,000	26¼@26½	26¼
No. 2 white—			
October		@..	25
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—Demand very slow, with a weak feeling and free offerings. Sales, 8,100 bbls, including 1,050 bbls Winter patents, at $3.50@$3.65 for new; 1,500 bbls Winter straights, at $3.25@$3.35; 150 bbls Winter No. 1, at $2.65, in sacks; 450 bbls do, at $2.75@$2.80; 150 bbls Winter at $2.50; 2,000 bbls Winter clear at $3.20, in sacks; 500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.50, and 150 bbls Spring straights at $3.30. City mills sold 1,500 bbls patents; 925 bbls clear, 225 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 12,813 bbls and 15,073 sacks; exports, 933 bbls and 9,260 sacks. Stocks from Atlantic ports, 42,679 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	2.40@ 2.50
No. 2	2.55@ 2.65
No. 1	2.75@ 2.85
Clears	3.00@ 3.35
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.75@
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clear city	3.90@ 4.10
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.10
City fine	@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.05@	@
Supers	2.20@	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@	@2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$3; fancy, $3.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Saganore, $2.80; Esmeraida, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.90; white do, $2.80@2.90; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 87c; fine do, $1.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.30@$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@80c; middlings, 85@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@ $20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was nothing done in grass seeds outside of the small lots needed for consumption, and the general position of the market was as noted in our previous report.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Whatever prices may be held for large lots, as in the hands of the principal holders, it is a fact that there are more outside lots on offer than wanted and that the market steadily weakens. The only export points at all interested are Germany and Belgium. These countries find that they can handle a few further lots of good off-grade yellow for soap purposes, and are not against taking them up here when inside prices prevail. Thus 26c secured 600 bbls upon yesterday's market. The close found further sellers at that price. The English market was prepared to pay 25½c for the grade; the rates on their own oil are justifying that; the price was out of consideration. There was no substantial bidding from the Mediterranean. As concerns prime oil, it was without a substantial bid; there were sellers at 26¾c. There was a little of the new crop seed being delivered at the mills, less than usual at this time of year, with the cotton crop about three weeks late; the large mills will be ready for business in about three weeks. PALM is in moderate demand. Lagos at 5¼@5½c; prime red at 4⅞@5c. LINSEED shows a further sharp decline on the large flaxseed crop; American at 45c; boiled at 48c, and Calcutta at 50c. COCOANUT OIL was in moderate demand; Cochin quoted at 5⅜@5¼c, and Ceylon at 4⅞@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unraced cold test at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was dull, with 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—The oil market here and at Oil City closed at $1.25, the only price. The Standard's price for crude oil is $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS swung around yesterday to an upward movement, at least temporarily. The hitherto prominent bears took hold of the position for stronger figures. Pork—Short ribs and lard were bought more freely by these operators, and there were as well a few outside shorts buying. The October and January options had most attention. The advance in prices was not sharp, but appeared rather steady on the latest trading. Pork sold up 17½ to 20c on near-by options, and 12½c on January, and closed within 2½ @5c of the best prices. Lard advanced 5 to 7½c, and was within 2½c of the top rates on the latest sales. Short ribs went up 15 to 20 points on September and October, and 5 points on January, and reacted 5@7½ points. The distributions of pork and meats at all western markets were larger to the west and southwest.

LARD had more of a speculative movement at the West, where prices opened steady, advanced 7½ points, and reacted 2½ points, closing firm, with August closing at 5.92c; September was at 5.87½@ 5.95c, closing at 5.92c bid; October at 5.95@ 6.22½c, closing at 6c; January at 5.95@ 6.02½c, closing at 6c. Here cash closed at 6.32½c, without sales. City steam was quiet, with 6c bid and 6.10c asked. Sales of 30 tcs. at 6c, and 25 tcs. choice at 6.32½c. Options—September closed at 6.32c asked; refined was quiet, with Continent quoted at 6.75c, and South American at 7c. Compound lard was at 4⅝@5⅛c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—The buying of one or two of the principal operators sent prices up 17½@ 20c, while there was a little more of a demand to cover contracts from outsiders. The close showed only a slight reaction, or of 2½@5c. August closed at $9.50 nominal; September, 25 bbls at $9.37½, closing at $9.50; October, at $9.35@$9.50, closing at $9.52; January, at $9.75@$9.95, closing at $9.90. Here there was a small export business, with 200 barrels mess taken. Quotations were: For mess, $11@ $11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

CUTMEATS—There was restricted buying, both of city and Western meats for the Eastern trade, although the West had more of a trading with out-of town markets. No further change made in prices; cyp-pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The short rib buying was fair, with at the opening steady prices, followed by an advance of 17½ points on September and October, and 5 points on January, closing firm to 7½ points off the best prices. At the West August closed at 5.77c nominal; September was at 5.65@5.82½c, closing at 5.75@5.77c; October at 5.72½@5.92½c, closing at 5.85c asked; January at 5.10@5.17½c, closing at 5.15c.

BEEF—The English shippers were steady buyers of city India mess, taking 400 tcs at $16@$16.50. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, at $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were more freely offered, while the smokers gave them little attention. Quoted at about $15 at the West, and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were rather easy in price on rather freer supplies. Receipts at the West, 66,636 head; same time last year, 37,829 head. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; slow; 10c lower; $4@$4.85; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,254 head; fairly active; $4@$4.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,980 head; lower; $4@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 4,200 head; slow; 10c lower at $4.10@$4.35. Pittsburg—Easy; $4.70@$5.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,202 head; $3.90@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $4.25@ $4.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.85@$5. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $4.50@$4.80. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6 11-16@6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 7@7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW.—The city melters had not made up their minds at the close of change yesterday to accept 4⅜c for city, which was the best price bid, and held to 4½c, but a lot of 60 hhds out of town sold at 4⅜c. The tone was rather weak, with no competition in trading, the West out of this market. For country there was indifference on the part of the soap trade, which was holding full accumulations, while the supplies were rather more liberal. Sales of 150 bbls at 4½c. Strictly prime is held to 4¾c. For Australian 5c was reported bid, with 5¼c asked.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, with the local lard refiners well supplied, the pressers were willing to consider easier bids from out of t wn sources. The West found that it could pay 6¼c here, with its home market at 6¼c, and stood out for that price toward the close. Yesterday the decline to 6¼c was accepted, and 200,000 lbs city were taken up for the West. For lard stearine there was absence of material demand, with 7.50c quoted nominal for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and without feature, with the close at 5 points decline. Havre was steady at ⅛f decline, and Hamourg unchanged to ⅛ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16c for No. 7, and 14⅝c for No. 8. Sales—1,000 bags No. 8 at 14⅝c....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 15.30c; Total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags at 14.75c; November, 250 bags at 14.80c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.75; total, 1,750 bags; total for day, 2,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.55@14.65	12.90@12.40
February	14.50@14.60	12.25@12.35
March	14.50@14.55	12.25@12.30
April	14.40@14.50	12.10@12.25
May	14.35@14.45	12.00@12.10
August	14.60@14.70	14.55@14.60
September	14.70@14.75	14.10@14.15
October	14.80@14.85	13.30@13.35
November	14.70@14.80	12.80@12.85
December	14.70@14.75	12.60@12.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	227,686
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	24,777
Total stock in New-York to-day	202,909
Total stock in Baltimore	58,230
Deliveries yesterday	1,109—57,121
Total stock in New-Orleans	25,451
Deliveries yesterday	139—25,312
	82,433
Total stock in United States	285,342
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 26	92,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 26	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 26	110,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	218,000
Total	503,342
Same time 1894	438,922

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..1.60 below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.20 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Ceracas	17¼@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18½@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19¼@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¼@18½	Coban	19 @21¼
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with trading mostly on local account, and the close steady, at 10@11 points advance and 4@5 points below the highest of the day. Liverpool was firm at 2@3 points advance, but the South did not respond to any extent, while local sellers were scarce. Spot was steady at ⅛c advance, with sales of 464 bales to spinners, and 200 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8 3-16
Middling uplands	7 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.71@7.72	7.71	7.60	1,200
September	7.71@7.72	7.72	7.55	4,500
October	7.78@7.79	7.81	7.62	84,200
November	7.84@7.85	7.87	7.67	17,700
December	7.90@7.91	7.93	7.74	47,900
January	7.90@7.97	7.99	7.80	109,100
February	8.01@8.03	8.01	7.86	1,800
March	8.06@8.07	8.07	7.91	14,500
June	@..	8.21	8.21	100
Total				281,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	90	102	92	...	...	...
New-Orleans	837	315	463	...	...	...
Mobile	5	20	11	...	...	...
Savannah	24	11	23	...	...	...
Charleston	2	4	55	...	...	...
Wilmington	...	2	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	17	27	...	...	...	...
Baltimore	...	40	...	...	...	...
Boston	1	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	15	283	50	...	...	...
Totals	973	755	731	...	...	...
This day last week	137	953	351	125	502	369
This day last year	2208	4869	4381	2684	3765	6887

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, with prices steady and unchanged.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	28@30
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Market firm, with a fairly active demand and light receipts.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3⅛@3⅜	Arabia, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅛@4⅜	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—The raw market was easier and demand very slow. Sales, 4,000 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2½c....Refined fairly active at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ asked
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼ asked

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4 13-16@5
Cutloaf	4 13-16@5
Crushed	4 13-16@5
Powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	4 5-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 5-16@4½
Confectioners' granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 7-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 11-16@4¾
Mold	4 7-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 3-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4 1-16@4¼
(1) Columbia A	4 15-16@4¼
(2) Windsor A	3 15-16@4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	3 15-16@4⅛
(4) Phoenix A	3⅞ @4 1-16
(5) Empire A	3 13-16@4
No. 6	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 7	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 8	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 9	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 10	3½ @3 11-16
No. 11	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 12	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 13	@3⅜
No. 14	@3

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 611 bbls; peas, 366 bbls. Exports: Beans, 253 pks; peas, 525 bbls. Imports: 6,411 bags beans. The market for most kinds of domestic beans has been pretty badly demoralized. As usual at this season of the year, jobbing trade has been very light, and expirters have drawn comparatively few orders. Stocks here are not heavy, but we are on the eve of the new crop, which promises unusually well, and holders have wanted to sell so badly that values seemed to be entirely a matter of secondary consideration. The unfortunate side of this movement is that the heavy reduction in prices has not resulted in any better trade; buyers show no more disposition to operate than they did when the market was a good deal higher. At the close choice domestic marrow are offering to both the export and jobbing trade at $1.90, and best grades of pea can be bought at the same price. Some of the fancy Canadian medium are held at $1.75, but a buyer for a good sized lot would be met 2½@5c lower. About 175 bbls of red kidney have been taken for export so far this week at $1.52½ @$1.55, free on board, and one or two choice lots have been sold to dealers at $1.50 It begins to look, however, as if the market was about on bottom. Other domestic varieties without much change. California lima in very light stock, but few wanted, and feeling easier. Foreign beans offering rather urgently, and values lower and uncertain. Green peas about steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.90; do, pea, $1.90; do, medium, $1.70@$1.75; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, red kidney, $1.50@$1.55; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3.50; do, foreign, marrow, $1.75@$1.80; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@$1.70; do, foreign, medium, $1.55@$1.65; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 95c.

BUTTER—Continued moderate receipts, and quite a firm feeling over fancy, which is light in the offerings and receives moderate attention. Low grades accumulate, and are freely offered.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19¾@20
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18 @..
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras	11½@12¼
Factory, tubs, extras	11½@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	11½@11
Factory, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—Export demand is quiet, and the home buyers are interested only in a small way. Prices, however, are quite firm on the high cast of stock.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	8 @..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7⅝@ 7¾
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¾@ 7½
State, full cream, large, common	6 @ 6½
State, full cream, small size, col'd, fcy	8¾@..
State, full cream, small size, white	8½@..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7¾@ 8½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@ 7½
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	8½@ 8½
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4¾
State, part skims, common	2¼@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—Stock is firm, with receipts moderate. Under grades have a light demand, with prices irregular.

State country marks, per doz	15½@ 16
Pennsylvania, country marks	15 @ 15½
Western, northerly sections, fancy	15 @ --
Western, northerly sections, average, best	14½@ --
Western, central sections, good to prime	14 @ 14¼
Western, southerly sections, prime	13½@ 14
Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz case	$3.60 @$4.00
Southwestern, poor, per case	3.00 @ 3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.70 @ 2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.25 @ 2.40
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50 @ 2.25

FRUITS—FRESH—Some call for choice red apples from local trade and such have ruled steady, but shipping trade is light, making a slow outlet for all hard green sorts. Inferior qualities of all sorts greatly neglected. Fancy clear colored Bartlett pears in boxes and baskets are in light supply, and firm, but it is a slow market for all defective qualities. Clapp's Favorite scarce, and choice lots in fair demand. Common varieties of pears move very slowly. Peaches have been somewhat irregular, but have sold fairly as a rule. The receipts contain but a small proportion of strictly fancy fruit, and such brings good prices, occasional lots slightly exceeding quotations. The great bulk of supply is of common to medium quality, and offering at a range of 50c@$1 per basket, with a large part of the business at 60c@80c. Grapes have arrived freely from up-river, and prices have gradually declined, closing weak, especially for Delaware. Southern are being crowded out of market by the low prices ruling. Plums in light supply, and choice would sell fairly well. Watermelons dull and irregular; demand for extra large only. Choice muskmelons have improved a little. We quote: Apples, red varieties and picked, per double-head bbl, $1.25@$2; do, green, $1@$1.50; do, open heads, 75c@$1; do, windfall, 30@50c; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; do, Clapp's Favorite, $1.50 @$2.25; do, common varieties, 75c@$1.25; peaches, Jersey and Delaware, fancy, $1@ $1.25 per basket; do, medium, 60@80c; do, inferior, 35@50c; plums, near by, per 8 lb basket, 15@30c; grapes, up-river, Delaware, per case, $1@$1.25; do, Niagara, 75c@$1; do, Worden and Moore's early, 75c@$1; do, Champion, 40@50c; do, Western New-York, Delaware, per 5 lb basket, 15@20c; huckleberries, per qt, 7@9c; watermelons, per 100, $5@$15; muskmelons, fancy, per bbl, $1.50 @$2; do, poor to fair, 50c@$1.25. DRIED—Receipts for week, 4,758 pks. Exports, 5,364 pks. No round lots of evaporated apples have come forward as yet, but sample shipments are here, on which sellers are trying to draw bids. Neither exporters nor home jobbers are inclined to do much at present, and no definite idea of values can be obtained. For old fruit the demand is also very light, and holders are making further concessions in price in the effort to move stock. More than 1,000 pks of new Southern sun-dried apples are here; buyers holding off, and the market is little more than nominal. Some old cores and skins have sold at 1c. Further receipts of Southern peeled peaches and the accumulation of stock is causing increasing weakness; would be difficult to get over 7c for best Georgia. Raspberries offering generally at 18c. Huckleberries dull and weak. Cherries about steady. No trade in blackberries. Apricots fairly steady. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to fair, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 3@4¼c; do, coarse cut, 3@3¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 7@8½c; do, Georgia, 6@7c; do, unpeeled, evaporated, fancy, 3c; do, sun-dried, 16@16½c; cherries, 9c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; huckleberries, 8c; apricots, California, new, 9¼@11c; do, old, 7@10c; prunes, old, as to size and quality, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Both fowls and chickens have shown decided changes during the week, but at the close there is good demand and firm market for chickens, while fowls are no more than steady. Old roosters dull. Turkeys selling moderately. Good ducks and geese do not lack custom, but small young are neglected. We quote: Spring chickens, local, 11@12c; do, Western, 11@11½c; do, Southern, 11c; fowls, 10½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 87c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—We have had a generally steady market for the leading kinds, with little change in prices. Dry picked Western chickens have eased off a little, the supply having been relatively larger, but scalded have been well sustained, and fowls have maintained steadily a slight improvement, which was established last week. Spring ducks about steady for choice quality. Eastern geese doing a little better under lighter receipts. Old turkeys firm and good-sized young meet fair demand. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 11@12c; do, young, 12@16c. Fowls, 9@10¼c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 13@19c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@12c; do, scalded, 9@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 13@ 15c; do, Long Island, 15c; do, Western, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 15c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.00.

GAME—A good demand for fresh birds of all kinds. Frozen quiet but steady. We quote: Woodcock, fresh, per pair, $1. Partridges, fresh, $1@1.50, frozen, 50c@$1. Grouse, fresh, 75c@1; do, frozen, $1@$1.35. Quail, frozen, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.25.

HAY AND STRAW—Market shows no material change, and the tone is weak. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@85c; do, shipping, 70@75c. Clover, 55@60c. Rye straw, 40@55c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts firm. Hand-picked, per lb, 4½c. Spanish shelled, No. 1, 6¼c; do, No. 2, 3½c; do, Virginia, No. 1, 5¼c; do, No. 2, 3c. Beeswax rarely exceeds 27@28c per lb, only fancy selected North Carolina reaching 29c. Ginseng firmer; Northern and Eastern, per lb, $3@$3.10; do, Western, $2.60@ $2.80. Southern, $2.40@$2.60.

VEGETABLES—Onions moderately active and steady. Potatoes plentiful, quiet, and weaker. Tomatoes firm for fine; better demand.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	$1.25@$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	50@ 1.00
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	75@ 1.25
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Long Island, per 100	30@ 40
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	3.00@ 4.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	25@ 35
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 20
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	8@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@ 10
Eggpl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Upward Movement in Stocks Still Under Full Headway.

LIBERAL BUYING FOR FOREIGN HOUSES

The Market Broadening with Its Increasing Strength—Sharp Advance in the Grangers—General List Also Improving.

TUESDAY—P. M.

At last London begins to understand that the affairs of this country are not in the hopeless condition represented by certain financial publications in that city. These papers for a year or more have been warning off European investors from American securities, telling them that there was nothing good in this country, and that money could only be placed here at imminent risk of loss. On these representations London operators have been selling our securities short for months, notwithstanding that prices have been advancing almost continuously. Alarmed at the strength of this market, they began covering yesterday, and to-day the movement became quite general. The Erie reorganization plan, the success of which is already assured, has apparently dispelled any lingering illusion in the foreign mind about the character of the improvement now in progress in this country. Their purchases to-day, both for covering of shorts and for investment, leave no room for doubt as to their attitude for some time to come toward Americans, and the one fillip which this market has needed—foreign buying in sufficient volume to make an impression on the exchange market—seems to be at hand.

Commission houses reported more out-of-town business than they have had on any other day in months, and the orders received were not confined to any particular group of stocks. The Grangers were favored, but there was good buying all through the list, and particularly of the low-priced stocks of companies which have fair prospects before them. St. Paul was the most active stock of the day, and it closed at its top price, 76¾, a net gain of 1¾ points. Rock Island also closed at its best price, 94½, a gain of 1¼ points. Burlington, too, ended at its best price, although its gain was only ⅝. Northwestern crossed 106, and closed at that price, an advance of ⅝. Atchison was in excellent demand, and closed at 20, a net advance of 1⅛ points. The minor Grangers were also strong, and, although they gained only fractions, they closed as a rule at the best. London bought St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Erie, and Denver preferred, the last-named stock scoring an advance of 2 points. The covering of an important short interest in Northern Pacific preferred advanced that stock 2¼ points.

Renewed life was apparent in all the low-priced specialties. Missouri Pacific, Pacific Mail, Southern common and preferred, Union Pacific, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie all enjoyed advances. Flint and Père Marquette, long inactive, was picked up quietly and advanced a full point. In the recent bad times the road managed to earn more than its fixed charges, and, as the earnings are now increasing at the rate of $2,000 a week, its future looks bright. The coal stocks were not active, but were firm. There were no developments concerning the expected settlement of the difficulties of the trade, although an announcement is looked for almost hourly.

Sugar, after early weakness, recovered sharply, and closed 1¾ points higher than yesterday. Tobacco moved within narrower limits, and at the end of the session was up ⅝. Chicago Gas hesitated, but General Electric was aggressively strong. There was good buying of Distillers on Judge Seaman's refusal to interfere with the reorganization of the property. Leather preferred sold down to 82¾, but was marked up at the close to 84½, a net loss of ¼. The Directors met to-day and failed to take action on the question of dividend. Tennessee Coal and Iron sold at 38, but fell back fractionally, and closed ¼ lower than yesterday. The company is said to have made an important contract with the Carnegies. Western Union was steady on relatively small trading.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in good supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3¼@3¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsement, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $93,248,506, and the balances were $8,593,-170. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $291,259.

Money in London, ½@¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 6⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was a shade firmer. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¾ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅞@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Exports from Jan. 1	$24,220,288	$71,066,948	$24,486,456	$48,882,053
Imports for the same period	6,941,834	22,721,546		

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Net exports	$24,220,288			
Net exports to date	71,066,948			
Net exports to date	24,486,456			
Net exports to date	48,882,053			

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were in increased demand, particularly the recently prominent issues. Prices advanced sharply, and the market was considerably broader, although the properties in the process of reorganization still attracted the most attention. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & St. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	1⅝
Beech Creek 1st	1½
Cent. of New-Jersey, gen.	1½
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½
Chi. & Erie in.	2
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	2
Erie 2d cn. ctfs.	1¼
Int. G. Nor. 3d	3
Man. Beach H. & L. 4s	5
Nor. Pacific cn.	2
Nor. Pacific con. t. r.	1¼
Ohio South. 1st	1½
Ohio South. gen.	4½
Omaha & St. L. 1st	1
Phila. & Reading 1st pf in.	2
Phila. & Reading gen.	1⅝
Phila. & Reading gen. T. R.	1¼
Wabash deb. B.	2⅝

DECLINED.

Clin., Day. & W. 1st	1
Or. R. & N. con. 5s, t. r.	1

Government bonds were strong. The 4s of 1925 advanced ½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1925	123¼	123⅝
4s, r., 1925	123¼	123⅝
5s, r., 1904	115¼	116
5s, c., 1904	115½	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	--
Currency 6s, 1896	101	--
Currency 6s, 1897	103	--
Currency 6s, 1898	107	--
Currency 6s, 1899	109	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	--

In State securities, $20,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63¾@63¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26	26	26	26	25½	26	500
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	75⅝	74½	75⅝	75	75½	437
*American Sugar Refining	107⅝	110⅛	107⅝	109⅛	109⅝	109¾	39,022
*American Sugar Refining Co. pf	101½	103¼	101½	103¼	103¼	104	8
American Tobacco	97½	98⅝	96	97	96¾	97	18,067
A., T. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	19¼	20	19¼	20	19⅝	20	23,583
*A. T. & S. F. pf., when is.	35	35½	34½	35	34	35	2,000
Baltimore & Ohio	65	65½	65	65½	65⅝	66	825
Canadian Pacific	56⅛	56½	56¼	56¼	56⅜	56½	805
Central Pacific	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	55½	56	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19¼	20	110
Chicago Gas	21	21½	21	21½	21¼	21½	1,203
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	63⅝	63⅝	62½	63	62⅝	63¾	5,130
Chicago & Northwestern	104	104	104	104	103⅝	104¼	7,611
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	105⅝	106⅜	105⅜	106	106	106⅛	18,355
C., C., C. & St. L.	91¼	92	91	92	91⅞	92	2,915
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	49½	49⅞	48⅞	49	48⅝	49	16
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97¼	96	97	43,837
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	123⅜	123⅝	120
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	93½	94⅜	93	94⅛	93⅜	94	13,940
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½	6	250
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	38½	37½	37⅞	37½	38	1,215
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	64½	65½	64½	65½	62	66	100
Consolidated Coal	34	34	34	34	32	100	
Consolidated Gas Company	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	141½	142¾	232
Delaware & Hudson	132	132¾	132	132¾	131¾	132¾	605
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅜	16⅜	16	16⅜	16	16½	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49⅛	51½	49⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51¾	770
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅛	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	3,714
Flint & Père Marquette	15½	16⅜	15⅜	16¾	15	17	3,560
General Electric	37	38¾	37	38⅛	38	38½	2,032
Illinois Central	103	104	103	104	103½	104½	7,713
Lacledе Gas	26	27	26	27	27	28	410
Lake Erie & Western	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27½	27⅝	28	600
Lake Erie & Western pf.	81¼	81¼	81	81	80½	81	325
Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	151½	152½	210
Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅝	9
Louisville & Nashville	62¾	63½	62⅝	63½	63⅜	63¾	392
L., N. A. & C.	9	9	9	9	8¾	9½	10,495
L., N. A. & C. pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26	27	100
Manhattan Con.	114⅜	115¼	114⅜	115¼	114⅜	115	300
Mexican National ctfs.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2½	1,000
Michigan Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	101⅞	102	50
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	24½	24¾	110
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84½	85	800
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	57	57	56½	56⅝	56⅝	57	100
Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	64	65	650
Missouri Pacific	38¾	39⅜	38½	39⅜	39¼	39½	7,925
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	1,610
Mobile & Ohio	38½	38½	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38	1,901
National Lead Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	25	200
*National Lead Co. pf.	90¾	92½	90¾	92½	91	93	16
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	21	130
New-Jersey Central	108	108	107	108	107⅝	108	1,800
New-York Central	103	103¼	103	103¼	103¼	103½	1,082
New-York & New-Haven	202	203¼	202	203¼	202½	204	41
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	17	17¼	300
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33¼	34	140
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	3,400
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	27	27	27	27	26	27¾	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅞	14¼	13¾	14	13⅞	14	2,000
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	33	33½	33	33⅜	33	33¼	2,675
North American	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	260
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	5¼	5½	285
Northern Pacific pf.	18½	20	17⅞	19¼	19¼	19¾	6,080
Ontario & Western	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	18	550
Oregon Railway & Nav.	20¼	20½	20½	20½	21	23	5
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	11⅜	12½	500
Pacific Mail	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	4,565
Peoria & Eastern	10	10	10	10	9½	10	700
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¾	150
Philadelphia & Reading	19	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19½	13,425
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	174½	173	174½	173½	174	20
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	7⅞	8⅛	872
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅞	410
St. Paul & Duluth	31	31	31	31	31½	32½	1,855
St. Paul & Omaha	44	44½	44	44½	44¼	44½	400
Southern Pacific	26¼	26¼	26	26⅜	26	26½	4,350
Southern Railway	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	2,487
Southern Railway pf.	41⅞	42	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	5,870
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37½	38	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37⅝	470
Texas Pacific	12	12	11⅞	12	12	12⅛	505
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½	2,240
Union Pacific	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14½	14⅝	300
Union Pacific, D. & G.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	7	1,537
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	5¼	1,337
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10¼	10	10½	500
United States Rubber	20	20	20	20¼	20	20½	200
United States Rubber pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	40½	41¼	319
*United States Leather	94	94	94	94	94	94¼	69
*United States Leather pf.	16¼	16½	16	16½	16¼	16¾	910
Wabash	84½	84½	82¾	84¼	84¼	84½	5,880
Wabash pf.	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	560
Western Union Telegraph	22½	22½	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	7,305
*Western Union Beef	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94½	3,083
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9	10	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	1,400
	51⅞	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	50¼	51¼	50

Total sales 307,877
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Co'n Oil Co 8s 4,000 113¼
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 10,000 44
6,000 44¼
6,000 44¼
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued 20,000 83¼
25,000 83¼
10,000 83⅝
10,000 83⅜
10,000 83¼
13,000 83⅜
45,000 83⅝
10,000 83⅝
45,000 83⅝
adjustment 4s when issued 5,000 57⅜
20,000 57⅜
5,000 57⅝
20,000 57⅜
5,000 57⅝
1,000 57⅜
25,000 57½
2,000 57⅜
5,000 57⅝
10,000 57⅝
5,000 57⅜
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co certfs 70,000 82½
2,500 82¼
54,000 82¼
10,000 82⅝
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d ⅝s Class A Trust Receipts 1st instlmt pd 33,000 34⅜
17,000 34¼
10,000 34¾
38,000 35
5,000 34⅞
33,000 35
5,000 35⅛
10,000 35¼
15,000 35⅛
5,000 35¼
2,000 35¼
64,000 35¼
5,000 35⅜
11,000 35½
1,000 35⅜
15,000 35⅜
112,000 36
20,000 36⅛
5,000 36
1,000 36
18,000 36⅜
1,000 36
Beech Creek 1st 2,000 107¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 8,000 115
Cent'l N J G M 5s 2,000 110½
Ches & O gen 4½s 18,000 83
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000 111½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 5,000 120⅝
Chi, H & Q Conv 5s 3,000 108¾
3,000 108½
3,000 108⅜
3,000 108¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 30,000 103
Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000 102¾
10,000s20F 103½
40,000s20F 104
30,000s20F 104¼
5,000 104¾
10,000 105
15,000s20F 105
1,000 104⅞
5,000 105
5,000s20F 104⅞
2,000 105
4,000s20F 104⅞
25,000 105
1,000 104⅝
5,000s20F 104⅞
5,000 105
40,000s20F 104⅜
20,000s20F 105¼
Chicago & Erie Inc. 7,000 30½
5,000 30¾
2,000 31
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 5,000 93
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 5,000 101½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 11,000 48
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 22,000 100
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000 106½
Chi, St L & N O 5s 2,000 121
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000 128¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 18,000 110
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 3,000 94
Col & Ninth Av 1st 12,000 115
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 8,000 88¾
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 1,000 90
East Tenn Reorgan llen 4-5s 4,000 93
Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st 25,000 112¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 2,000 110
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 1,000 103¼
Gal, Har & SnA 2d 1,000 103¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 7,000 90
G Bay, W & St P Inc 5,000 4
5,000 5
5,000 5¼
5,000 5½
15,000 5¾
8,000 5⅞
H & St Jo Cons 10,000 125
H & Tex Con G M 4s 13,000 72¼
H & Tex Con 1st 5s 5,000 112
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st Trust Co certfs 3,000 117½
Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 10,000 34
1,500 35
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 1,000 94
2,000 94½
Iron Steamboat 6s 5,000 60
Kan Pac 6s of 1896 5,000 109
Knox'e & Ohio 1st 2,000 113
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 97
L S & M So 2d Coup 1,000 123½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000 107
Lo, N A & Chi Cons 5,000 101⅞
Lo, N A & Chi G M 7,000 75⅞
Manhatn Ry Con 4s 1,000 101½
Manhat Bch H & L Limited 4s 3,000 55
Metropol'n Elev 1st 1,000 119⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s 12,000b3 76
Mich Cent Cons 7s 2,000 121⅞
1,000 122
Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s 1,000 111¾
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 6,000 96
Minn & St L con 5s 8,000 103½
1,000 103⅜
Minn St Ry 1st 5s 5,000 100
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s 20,000 90½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 20,000 65¾
10,000 65⅝
2,500 65⅝
22,000 65⅝
10,000 66
10,000 66¼
1,500 66
6,000 66¼
Mo, K & Tex ext 5s 8,000 92⅜
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 13,000 88⅞
Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000 95
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000 68½
500 68½
9,000 68⅝
5,000 68¾
Morris & Essex 1st 2,000 144
1,000 144⅛
N Y Cent'l Deb 4s 1,000 105
N Y Elevated 1st 5,000 107½
7,000 107¼
North Pac 3d Coup 10,000 72¼
6,000 72¾
5,000 72¾
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol 6,000 76
D M & Co eng certfs Stamped 8,000 76
25,000 75⅝
16,000s20F 75⅞
1,000 76½
50,000 76½
6,000 76¾
24,000 77
36,000 76
5,000s20F 76
5,000 76½
26,000s20F 76¼
10,000 76½
8,000s20F 76¼
Funded 5s Coup D M & Co eng certfs 1,000 76
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 6,000 110
North Pac Cons 5s 23,000 41¼
2,000 41⅜
8,000 41⅝
8,000 41½
10,000 41
6,000 41¼
7,000 42½
8,000 42½
5,000 42
5,000 42¼
Trust Co certfs 1,000 40⅝
2,000 40¾
Nor Pac col 1st nts 10,000 85¼
2,000 85½
Nor Pac Termnl 1st 2,000 105
Ohio Southern 1st 2,000 88½
4,000 89
5,000 90
Ohio Southn G M 4s 5,000 35½
Oreg Imp Co con 5s 3,000 44
1,000 46⅜
Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co certfs 3,000 43
Oregon R & Nav 5s 5,000 95⅝
Trust Co certfs 5,000 102½
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs 71,000 104
7,000 104¼
5,000 104¼
Oreg S L & U N Con 10,000 59
Trust Co certfs 10,000 60¾
10,000 60¾
15,000 59¼
5,000 59⅜
20,000 60
5,000 60¼
Oreg S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s 20,000 96½
U P Denv & Gulf 1st 43,000 39½
15,000 39½
5,000 39⅝
U S Cordage 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000 47¼
10,000 47
Wabash 1st 5s 20,000 108½
2,000 108½
5,000 108⅝
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 79
1,000 79¼
6,000 78⅝
Wabash Deb Ser B 5,000 29⅞
6,000 30
5,000 30¼
10,000 30½
10,000 30⅝
5,000 30¼
10,000 30⅜
40,000 30⅝
20,000s20F 31
1,000 30⅜
25,000 31¼
10,000 31
18,000 31⅛
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 107¼
10,000 107⅛
2,000 107¼
Registered 1,000 106⅞
N Y & Penn Inc 10,000 18⅞
Wn U Col Trust 5s 1,000 105½
1,000 110¼
Wilkes & East 1st 5,000 93
3,000 93¼
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 55,000 57
Phila & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000 75⅝
25,000 75½
5,000 75¾
Phila. & Rg Defd Inc 50,000 3¾
Rio Grande Wn 1st 42,000 76½
2,000 76¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 64⅝
7,000 65
St L & Iron Mt 5s 20,000 85
St L Southw 2d Inc 3,000 39
7,000 39½
15,000 38⅝
15,000 38⅝
5,000 38⅞
San A & Ar Pass 4s 10,000 64¼
10,000 64⅜
35,000 64
20,000 64½
24,000 64⅝
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certfs 5,000 62
10,000 61⅞
5,000 62
5,000 62¼
10,000 62⅜
3,000 62½
25,000 62¾
16,000 62⅝
10,000 63
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000 95¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 15,000 93
35,000 96½
10,000 96⅞
Tenn C'l Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 5,000 92½
Tenn Div 6s 5,000 91¾
Texas & N D Cons 5s 6,000 95⅝
5,000 95½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 92½
1,000 93
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 14,000 28⅛
23,000 28⅛
10,000 28
7,000 28¼
Union Elev 1st 6s 8,000 106
5,000 105½
U'n Pac Col Tr 6s 2,000 97
Union Pac 1st 1808 2,000 107¼
18,000 107½
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 22,000 96½
U P Denv & Gulf 1st 43,000 39½
15,000 39⅝
5,000 39⅞
U S Cordage 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000 47¼
10,000 47
Wabash 1st 5s 20,000 108¼
2,000 108¼
5,000 108⅝
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 79
1,000 79¼
6,000 78⅝
Wabash Deb Ser B 5,000 29⅞
6,000 30
5,000 30¼
10,000 30½
10,000 30⅝
5,000 30¼
10,000 30⅜
40,000 30⅝
20,000s20F 31
1,000 30⅜
25,000 31¼
10,000 31
18,000 31⅛
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 107¼
10,000 107⅛
2,000 107¼
Registered 1,000 106⅞
N Y & Penn Inc 10,000 18⅞
Wn U Col Trust 5s 1,000 105½
1,000 110¼
Wilkes & East 1st 5,000 93
3,000 93¼
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 55,000 57

Total sales $4,032,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Albany & Sus.	170	--
Alton & Terre Haute	61	64½
American Coal	92	--
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
American T. & C.	96	100
American Tobacco pf.	109	112
At. & Pacific	1⅝	1¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	19	21
B. & So. Ill. pf.	182½	--
Boston A. L. pf.	105	--
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buff., R. & P.	--	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	--
Cedar F. & M.	8	10
Chicago & Alton	160	--
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	--
Chicago & E. Ill.	53	55
Chicago & N. W. pf.	140½	148
Cleveland & Pittsburg	182½	--
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	93	100
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4
C., H. V. & T.	25	25¼
Commercial Cable	150	--
D. M. & Ft. D.	--	11
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	10½	11
*D., S. S. & A.	51	60
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	6½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	10	--
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	100
Evans. & T. H.	106	108
Evans. & T. H. pf.	40	41
Erie Tel. & Tel.	53	--
Flint & P. M. pf.	54	54¼
Great Northern pf.	41	46⅝
G. B. & W. t. r.	127	130
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	½	1⅝
Homestake	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Co.	20½	--
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	71	75
Iowa Central	17	18
Iowa Central pf.	11	11¼
Kanawha & Michigan	36	36¾
Keokuk & D. M.	8	9
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	4¾	5
Lacledе Gas pf.	17	88
Long Island	84	87½
*Unlisted.	85	

	Bid.	Asked.
Pittsburg, Youngs. & Ash.	54	55
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31⅝	33
P., C. & St. L.	103¾	104¾
P., C., C. St. L. pf.	55	56
P. F. W. & C.	152	--
P. F. W. & C. sp.	150	--
Quicksilver	3	3¾
Quicksilver pf.	8	19
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rio Grande W.	16	18½
Rio Grande W. pf.	40	43
R., W. & O.	116	117
St. J. & G. I.	1	3
St. P. & Dul. pf.	89	91
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	124
St. P., M. & M.	116	118
Silver bullion certificates	66⅞	67¼
Southern Cotton Oil.	--	45
Twin City R. T.	20	30½
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	--
T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
Toledo & O. C.	--	48
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	7	--
U. S. Express	46½	--
U. S. Cordage	2⅝	--
U. S. Cordage pf.	5	--
U. S. Cordage gtd.	9½	--
Utica & B. River	150	--
Wells-Fargo Express	109	115
Wisconsin Central	5¾	6

DECLINED.

Del., L. & West.	¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	210
American Exchange	159
Broadway	242
Butchers & Drovers'	155
Central National	115
Chase National	500
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	140
Commerce	187
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	285
East River	130
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2700
First National	2700
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	115
Germania	335
Greenwich	150
Hanover	310
Hudson River	155
Importers & Traders'	515
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	600
Manhattan	195
Market and Fulton	210
Mechanics'	186
Mechanics & Traders'	135
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	134
Merchants' Exchange	115
Metropolitan	2
Metropolitan Nat.	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	180
New-York	235
New-York County	580
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	118
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	138
Oriental	220
Pacific	77
Park	180
Phenix	272
Republic	115
Seaboard National	150
Second National	166
Seventh National	300
Shoe & Leather	115
Southern National	94
State of New-York	140
Third National	110
Tradesmen's	105
United States National	91
West Side	180
Western National	280
	112

Five shares of Commerce sold at 188, and 34 of Manhattan at 196.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Chi. & G. West.—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	922	922	922
3d week Aug	$94,533	$83,667	$84,112
From July 1	590,083	465,522	542,902
From Jan. 1	2,245,730	2,141,705	2,613,841
K. C., P. & G.—			
Mileage	236	236	164
3d week Aug	$10,831	$9,564	$4,470
From July 1	72,773	66,088	35,596
From Jan. 1	314,924	248,420	87,501
Louisville Railway—			
3 weeks Aug	76,959	71,340	----
Rio G. Southern—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week Aug	$11,000	$8,028	$5,453
From July 1	64,201	55,654	43,077
Northern Cent., July—			
Mileage	372	372	372
Gross earnings	$

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000.000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
38 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

At a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the Central Trust Company on deposit of Savannah & Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds held on the 26th day of August, 1895, at which more than seventy per cent. of the certificate holders were represented, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the plan of settlement heretofore offered to the bondholders under the terms of the plan. Bondholders desiring to have their proportion of the new consolidated bonds of the Central of Georgia Railway Company cashed by the syndicate at 85 and interest from September 1st, 1895, as provided by the plan, must give written notice of such fact to the committee, and such election must also be indorsed on the certificate issued by the Central Trust Company on or before September 10th, 1895. Should any certificate holder desire to syndicate his allotment of the new Consolidated Bonds, or fail to notify the committee of his desire to accept cash for his proportion of such bonds, or fail after such notice to have his certificate stamped with such assent on or before the 10th day of September, 1895, he will be deemed to have elected to become a member of the Consolidated Bond Syndicate on the terms provided in "Modified Plan of Purchase."

Bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond until further notice.

SIMON BORG, Chairman.
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

A BARGAIN.

It looks now as if the market didn't contain anything but bargains. We said Sunday we would advise those who asked for it of the next GOOD THING we saw.

We think it best to advertise our idea because so many applied to us who are not on our books as customers.

SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN PFD.

is selling around 33. We think it is BEING ABSORBED by a large railroad just as NEW-ENGLAND was. We think it will sell up 10 to 30 points.

BUY SOME—BUY MORE IF IT RUNS OFF.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, CORNER THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our DAILY LETTER and CIRCULAR.

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY.

The SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, having secured a majority of the bonds, has decided to receive the deposit of bonds without penalty only until August 31, 1895.

Application has been made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the Committee's Certificates.

The New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, is the depository.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman, 32 Liberty St., N. Y.;
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, 46 Wall St., N. Y.;
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, 35 Broad St., N. Y.;
R. SUYDAM GRANT, 41 Wall St., N. Y.;
WM. H. PAYNE, 85 E. 125th St., N. Y.
} Committee.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

After consulting the holders of a majority of the bonds, it is apparent that foreclosure is unavoidable.

The undersigned committee, formed solely in the interest of bondholders, has prepared an agreement, and invites a deposit of bonds thereunder with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, the Trustee of the Mortgage, 54 Wall Street, New-York:

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman, 32 Liberty Street, N. Y.;
HENRY B. ELY, (Trustee of the Estate of William Astor,) 23 West 26th Street, N. Y.;
GEORGE SHERMAN, Vice President Central Trust Company,) 54 Wall Street, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's

New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds, Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock, and of our receipts therefor.

Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's *Income Bonds.*

New-York and London, August 26th, 1895.

Referring to our circular of March 9, 1895, we have now to state that we have for many months past given our careful attention to the preparation of a plan of reorganization of the Erie System, and that such plan has been completed.

It proposes to create a New Company, which shall absorb the Erie and various branches, also its leased or controlled lines, the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Chicago and Erie—thus uniting the control of the entire System in one Corporation as a through line from New-York to Chicago.

To carry out the plan the following securities will be created:

$175,000,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 100-year Gold Bonds, secured by mortgage and pledge of all property acquired under the plan of reorganization by the new company.

Of these bonds

$35,000,000 will be 4 per cent. Prior Lien Bonds.
$140,000,000 will be 3@4 per cent. General Lien Bonds.
$30,000,000 First Preferred 4 per cent. Non-cumulative Stock.
$16,000,000 Second Preferred 4 per cent. Non-cumulative Stock.
$100,000,000 Common Stock.

Of the Prior Lien Bonds:

$14,400,000 are to be delivered as a part of the purchase price of the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, as hereinafter explained.
$15,000,000 are sold to a syndicate, as stated further on.
$5,000,000 are reserved for enlargement and improvement of Terminal facilities, including elevation of tracks at Jersey City, Buffalo, and elsewhere, additional wharf facilities at New-York, reducing grades, constructing double track, and purchasing additional equipment. These bonds to be used only with the consent of the Voting Trustees hereinafter mentioned. All property acquired with these bonds or their proceeds to be brought under the lien of the new mortgage.
$800,000 are reserved for contingencies (any surplus to go to the new Company.)

Of the General Lien Bonds:

$92,668,000 are reserved for the ultimate acquisition of all bonds and guaranteed stocks now left undisturbed on various parts of the System, and
$17,000,000 are reserved for new construction, betterments, additions, &c., after 1897, under carefully guarded restrictions, not over $1,000,000 to be used in any one year. All property acquired with these bonds, or their proceeds, to be brought under the lien of new mortgage.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is as follows:

Holders of	Receive: New General Lien Bonds.	First Preferred Stock.	Second Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.
N. Y., L. E. & W. New Second Consol Mortgage Bonds, and Second Consol Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds..	75 p.c.	55 p.c.		
N. Y., L. E. & W. Funded Coupon 5 p. c. Bonds of 1885	100 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	
N. Y., L. E. & W. Income Bonds...	40 p.c.	60 p.c.		
N. Y., L. E. & W. Preferred Stock (on payment of assessment as stated below)...	—	—	100 p.c.	
N. Y., L. E. & W. Common Stock (on payment of assessment as stated below)...	..	—	—	100 p.c.
Chicago & Erie Incomes	..	—	100 p.c.	

The new bonds deliverable as above are to bear interest from July 1st, 1896, (first coupon to mature January 1, 1897,) at 3 per cent. per annum for two years, and 4 per cent. thereafter.

The bonds to be exchanged must bear all unpaid coupons, and no allowance will be made for coupons.

The assessments on the stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are fixed at $12 per share on preferred stock and $18 per share on common stock; but, as prompt deposit of the securities and an early payment of a considerable assessment fund are important, a deduction of $4 per share on the preferred stock and $6 per share on the common stock will be allowed on account of the assessments above mentioned to such depositors as deposit their stock within a short period discretionary with the Committee, and also pay the assessment, less such deduction, within dates to be fixed by advertisement, such payment to be in four installments at least 30 days apart. Such depositors will thus obtain participation in the reorganization upon the payment of the net sum of

$8 per share on the preferred stock.
$12 per share on the common stock.

Stockholders who do not comply with all these conditions must pay the entire assessment, without deduction, at the time of depositing their stock.

The stock of the New Company is to be held by Voting Trustees, to be named by us, for five years, and thereafter until the new first preferred stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend in one year, although the Voting Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The Voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver Certificates of Beneficial Interest, as usual.

An arrangement has been made with the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Voting Trustees whereby, subject to ratification by their beneficiaries, they undertake, in consideration of securities as set forth in the plan, to foreclose and deliver the N. Y., P. & O. property, subject only to the prior lien, equipment, and leased-line securities, for which reservation is made in the plan.

The cash requirements of the plan are $25,015,688, as follows:

Floating debt, receivers' certificates, &c	$11,500,000
Collateral Trust Bonds (Erie) to be paid off at 110 per cent., pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed.....	3,678,400
Reorganization First Lien Bonds (Erie) to be paid off.....	2,500,000
Early construction requirements (system) and expenses	5,337,288
Car trusts for three years.....	2,000,000
	$25,015,688

An Underwriting Syndicate has agreed to purchase $15,000,000 of the 4 per cent. Prior Lien Bonds, also to guarantee the payment of the assessments by the Erie Stockholders, thus providing the necessary funds.

As fully set forth in the plan, the fixed charges of the Erie System (calculated on all bonds which will be outstanding on completion of the reorganization) are reduced from $9,400,000 to $7,850,000 per annum, and for the first two years after reorganization a further reduction of about $800,000 per annum is made, to an amount nearly equaled by the net earnings of the property in 1893-4. Furthermore, in the new fixed charge is included the interest on a large sum of money intended to be spent immediately after reorganization in improving and adding to the property. This expenditure should enable the Company to enlarge its business and also to transact it with greater economy than heretofore.

The real net earnings of the Erie System from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, show (after allowing for all cross-entries and worthless items) an average surplus over the fixed charges under the plan of reorganization of about $1,500,000 per annum, a sum sufficient for the full 4 per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock and nearly 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock. While not intending to imply that any return to former average earnings can be immediately realized, we make the foregoing statement to show that the securities of the new company will have intrinsic value and that the reorganization is sound and conservative.

At our suggestion, Messrs. C. H. Coster, Louis Fitzgerald, and Anthony J. Thomas have undertaken to act as a committee for the purpose of carrying the reorganization into effect. We have agreed to co-operate in and supervise the work of reorganization.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

Referring to the list of securities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and of the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company affected by the plan, notice is given to all holders of such securities that, pursuant to the provisions of the plan, they may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates.

Securities not deposited with us will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

The bonds of New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company already under control pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, except that, in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby, on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at either of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Referring to the foregoing circular, all holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of $8 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, on or before September 20, 1895.

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same or to pay such first installment by September 20th, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is, therefore, essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY FOR

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 30th day of April, 1894, under which agreement Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Company, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on FRIDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1895, at ELEVEN o'clock A. M., at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New-York City, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System which has been prepared by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee or to the Secretary at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, CHAIRMAN,
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
Committee.
HOWARD C. TRACY, SECRETARY.
48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place. } Counsel.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH, with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
146 Broadway, New-York City,
July 23, 1895.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of September, 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock of the company shall be increased from $200,000 to $400,000, to consist of 8,000 shares of the par value of fifty dollars per share, and the action upon such other matters as may lawfully come before such meeting.

The increased stock has been offered pro rata for subscription to the present stockholders of the company, at a premium of fifty per cent. of its par value, payable $10 per share on August 20, 1895, and $60 per share on or before December 20, 1895.

JAMES A. SILVEY,
MARTIN COLLINS,
THOMAS S. YOUNG,
ALLAN HAY,
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
JOHN T. TERRY,
OSGOOD WELSH,
FREDERICK W. DOWNER,
JOHN F. PRAEGER,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
SILAS P. WOOD,
DUMONT CLARKE,
THEODORE GILMAN,
CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
Directors.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, September, 11, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books of the company will close on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1895.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Buffalo, on the 17th day of September, 1895. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and continue open for one hour. S. W. MILBANK, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Lawrence Electric Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Hicks Brothers, 59 WALL ST., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1895, at 12 M. By order of the Board of Directors. D. P. HELFRICH, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28

At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.)

40 shs. Irving National Bank.
126 shs. Home Insurance Co.
302 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., 1st pfd.
35 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., 2d pfd.
110 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., common.
85 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
18 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
10 shs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.
35 shs. Thurber-Whyland Co., pfd.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
(By order of Eugene Durnin, Esq., Referee.)
100 shs. N. Y. & New-England R. R. Co., (Manhattan Trust Co. Receipt,) assessments paid.
100 shs. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'way Co.
16 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co., 1st pfd.
85 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co. scrip.
25 shs. N. Y. Loan Improvement Co.
100 shs. New-Jersey Southern R'way Co.
100 shs. Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.
400 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. Co.
$10,000 Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. Co. 8 p. c. Inc. Bds.
$5,000 State of South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds. of 1888, Jan., 1872, coupons on.
(By order of Executor.)
10 shs. Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shs. People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
$5,000 Chickamauga Coal & Iron Co., and Chickamauga and Durham R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906, July, 1893, coupons.
100 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. pfd.
$25,000 La Follette Coal & Iron Co. 1st M'g. Bds., (Hypd.)
$25,000 La Follette Coal & Iron Co., 1st Mtg. Bds., (Hypd.)
$12,000 La Follette Coal & Iron Co. 1st. Mtg. Bds., (Hypd.)
$49,000 South Side R. R. of L. I. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds.
$60,000 N. Y. & Hempstead R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds.

Dividends.

THE EDISON ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
53-55-57 DUANE STREET.
NEW-YORK, August 15, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due September 1, 1895, will be paid by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY on and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 3, 1895. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, and reopened on the 3d day of September, 1895.
G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.,
120 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 26, 1895.

The interest upon the Scrip of the Company to Sept. 1, 1895, will be paid to holders of record of that date. The Scrip books will be closed on the 29th of Aug. 1895, and opened on the 3d of Sept., 1895. PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation on and after Sept. 3 proximo, at the office of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company. H. A. CROSBY, Assistant Secretary.

A CHECK FOR $110 FOR CLINCHY

The Investigation Into His Conduct Adjourned to Sept. 2.

The investigation into the official record of Anthony Clinchy, State Inspector of Gas Meters, was resumed at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday before Severn R. Sharp, who was appointed Commissioner by Gov. Morton to conduct the investigation.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer appeared as counsel for Inspector Clinchy, and Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck conducted the prosecution. Mr. Hasbrouck began by stating that he had placed a subpoena for Thomas Clinchy, the son of the Inspector, in the hands of the Sheriff for service.

He said: "I desire to know whether Thomas Clinchy has been served."

Mr. Sulzer exclaimed: "Why don't you go and find out?"

"I thought that some one might be here to tell me."

"You had better go down and see the Sheriff," snarled Mr. Sulzer.

"Oh, I am too tired," replied Mr. Hasbrouck.

"You are usually tired," retorted Mr. Sulzer.

A messenger was finally sent for the Sheriff, and in the meantime George B. Edwards was called to the witness stand. Mr. Edwards is an agent for the Goodwin Meter Company. He was handed a check for $110, and asked if he had either paid it personally or mailed it to Clinchy. He said that he had done either one or the other. His attention was then called to Clinchy's indorsement on the back of the check, and he testified that it was either Clinchy's signature or a forgery.

The next witness was William Bader, a Deputy Sheriff, who testified that he had endeavored to subpoena Thomas Clinchy, but had been unable to find him.

"What time did you receive the alleged subpoena?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"About Aug. 21 or 22," was the reply.

Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck here said he supposed Thomas Clinchy was still drawing his salary.

"Don't suppose anything," said Mr. Sulzer; "the great trouble with you is that you suppose too much."

"Not at all, Sir," said Mr. Hasbrouck, and then he said he would like to introduce the evidence given by Anthony Clinchy before the Senate investigating committee at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mr. Sulzer objected to this, and the hearing was adjourned until Sept. 2.

JUSTICE JEROME WATCHING CAPT. EAKINS

Will Continue to Do So As Long As His Case Is Pending, He Says.

Julius Wittekehr of 32 Stanton Street took Abraham Jacobs before Justice Jerome yesterday to give bonds for Alice Wilson, who is charged with having robbed Sailor Singleman of $15 last Friday in 230 Thompson Street. Alice Wilson's testimony was to the effect that 230 Thompson Street was a disorderly house. Capt. Eakins, in whose precinct the house is, was then called upon to explain.

Wittekehr was cross-examined by Justice Jerome about his apparent interest in procuring bail for the Wilson woman.

"A friend of mine named 'Jo,' asked me to obtain a bondsman," said Wittekher. "I don't know his other name."

"Weren't you sent here from some precinct?" asked the Justice.

"No."

"We know you were, and we know all about it. Go back and tell those people that we have an eye on them, and we'll keep it there as long as a certain case is pending. We want first-class real estate bail before Alice Wilson is let out," said Justice Jerome.

Wittekehr denied that he knew Capt. Eakins, even by sight. The Court declined Jacobs as bail.

For More Milk Inspectors.

Five additional Inspectors of Milk are needed by the Board of Health for temporary service, and to make their appointment possible that body yesterday asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $2,000, with which to pay these new men.

The request was made at the instance of the board's chemist, who says the present force is too small to cope with the large number of dealers in bad milk, who are now doing business in this city.

Bequests to Mission Societies.

Mrs. Mary E. Hagan was for a long time a devote member of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, and when she died she left nearly all her little fortune to the church and its missions.

Mrs. Hagan's will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

To the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle she leaves $2,000, and to the Sunday School of the church, $1,000. The residue of her estate, valued at $906.24, goes to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

AGAIN GET THE FRANCHISE

Third Avenue Company Favored by the Aldermen.

VOTE ON KING'S BRIDGE ROAD GRANT

Twenty-two of the Board Against the Traction Company in Spite of Argument and the People's Demand.

The Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 22 to 8, in the face of public interest and against overwhelming arguments made in behalf of the Metropolitan Traction Company, granted the Third Avenue Railroad Company's application for the King's Bridge Road extensions.

For two years the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Company have been battling for the valuable privileges of extending their roads through the teritory pierced by the King's Bridge Road and other thoroughfares. The weight of the argument has all along been with the Traction Company. This was even admitted by the majority of the Railroad committee of the present board, when a few months ago it made its first report in favor of the Third Avenue Company. But argument did not count, and the Aldermen, by a vote of 20 to 11, granted the Third Avenue Company's application, and the Mayor vetoed it. Then the applications were renewed, with yesterday's result.

It is worth while to notice the difference in the votes. When the Third Avenue resolution was adopted, a few months ago, it only had twenty votes. To carry a resolution over the Mayor's veto, it is necessary to have twenty-one votes. The Third Avenue resolution yesterday got twenty-two votes, so if the Mayor should veto this second resolution there will be enough votes to pass it over the veto if all the advocates of the Third Avenue Company hold together.

Why the Aldermen were so eager to side with the Third Avenue Company is at present a municipal mystery. Perhaps without foundation, there has been a lot of "boodle" talk over this business.

The final vote on the resolution favoring the Third Avenue Company yesterday was as follows:

For the Third Avenue Company—Aldermen Brown, Campbell, Clancy, Goodwin, Kennefick, Murphy, Lantry, Noonan, Oakley, O'Brien, Tait, and Wund, all of Tammany; Goetz, Goodman, Marshall, Parker, Wines, Randall, Robinson, School, Republicans, and Schilling and Dwyer, O'Brien Democrats—22.

Against the Third Avenue Company—President Jeroloman, State Democracy; Vice President Windolph, Aldermon Olcott, Hackett, Hall, and Woodward, Republicans, and Burke and Muh, Tammany—8.

Absent—Alderman Ware, Republican.

Aldermen Noonan and Kennefick were the two who voted for the Traction Company previously, and changed to the Third Avenue Company yesterday.

At the previous meeting of the board the majority of the Railroad Committee reported in favor of the Third Avenue Company, and that report was made a special order for 2:30 P. M. yesterday. Alderman Hall handed in yesterday a minority report in favor of granting the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company. The latter company had agreed to pay a bonus of $250,000 to the city, the same amount offered by the Third Avenue Company. The resolution, which accompanied the minority report, also contained the following:

This consent is also given upon the condition that the company acquiring said franchise shall receive passengers transferred from any connecting or intersecting railroad, and carry them without charge, provided the company operating such other railroad will grant the privilege to its passengers transferred to it, so that any passenger can have a continuous ride for one fare from any point on the proposed railroad to any point on any other railroad connecting with or intersecting the same under such transfer agreement.

No such condition was contained in the Third Avenue Company's resolution.

The minority report was as follows:

That the Common Council gave public notice of such application and of the time and place when the same would be first considered, by causing the said notice to be published daily for at least fourteen days prior to the hearing in two daily newspapers in the City of New-York, to wit, in The Press and in The Times, which papers were first designated for that purpose by his Honor the Mayor of the city, and that pursuant to such public notice, given, as aforesaid, on Aug. 7, 1895, and at public meetings held in pursuance thereof, whereat all persons so desiring were given an opportunity to be heard and were heard, said application was first duly considered by the Railroad Committee of the Common Council.

That your committee is of opinion that the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railroad applied for by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will furnish much needed facilities for travel and will be of great value generally to the public of the upper portions of the City of New-York by furnishing additional means of railroad transportation in a locality which is at present without street railroads, and by such construction and the subsequent improvement of abutting property adding to the taxable value of property along the route of the proposed railroad.

The franchise sought being for a new railroad instead of a branch or extension, the objections to other applications made on account of the inequality and uncertainty of the division of joint business and the percentages are avoided, and at the same time it secures for the city the payment of the whole of the percentages on receipts required by law, and by offering some beneficial return from its operation it will induce more active competition at the sale at public auction, and thereby increase the compensation to be paid the city.

That the proposed route of the petitioners is through and along the same streets and avenues, with but slight exception, the most notable of which is the application for the use of a portion of St. Nicholas Avenue below One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Objection cannot properly be made to the occupation of such portion of St. Nicholas Avenue, for the reason that more than one-half of the property owners of such portion have consented in legal form to the location of a railroad thereon, the strenuous opposition which has appeared at the hearings being from the property owners and residents of St. Nicholas Avenue above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

That the route proposed will be more advantageous for the public than the restricted extension of the Third Avenue Railroad as presented to your board, and better adapted for an extended transfer system, which will enable passengers to reach any part of the city for one fare.

The route connects with the Union Railroad on Broadway, with the easterly and westerly lines of the Metropolitan Railroad system, and also connects with the Third Avenue Railroad routes at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at Manhattan Street and the Boulevard, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, thereby offering to that company, if it should acquire the franchise, a more extended and better connected route than the one proposed by it, while any third party desiring to purchase can secure a franchise complete in itself, and so located as will enable it to transfer with the Metropolitan, Union, and Third Avenue Companies, where those lines intersect or connect with the route of the proposed railroad.

That at the various public hearings on these rival applications the people of the district locally affected very largely preponderated in favor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. This fact, however, has not been of sufficient weight within itself to cause your committee to report in favor of said company. Your committee believes that, other things being equal, the preference of the residents of the districts through which the proposed road is to run, and who are to be its constant patrons, should be given great consideration. This preference is markedly in favor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and your committee believes that the advantages to the city at large are overwhelmingly in favor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for the reason that that company would then operate two continuous routes down the west side of the city, over which passengers could ride for one fare; and, in addition thereto, has, or will have, a more thoroughly equipped and serviceable line on the east side of the city for the relief of the citizens of the congested districts thereof.

The present facilities of the Third Avenue Company are now taxed to their utmost, and your committee believes that the great east side would be better served by the Lexington Avenue line of the Metropolitan Company for through traffic into these upper districts than is possible by the overcrowded Third Avenue line.

If the Metropolitan Company had not furnished an outlet to these outlying districts for the residents of the east side as well as the west, your committee would certainly have favored the application of the Third Avenue Company.

That the facilities for travel to and from the new railroad depot at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Park Avenue are greater on the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company than are those of the Third Avenue, especially in view of the offer of the latter company to allow the former to use its tracks on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

That the numerous ramifications of the Metropolitan Company's lines throughout the east side will enable many more persons to take a car at their doors and ride into these upper districts than would be possible on the Third Avenue line, with its few transfer connections with existing roads on the east side of the city. Again, the Metropolitan Company can deliver its patrons to any one of about twenty-five ferries, while the Third Avenue Company connects with but four.

Your committee therefore respectfully report that the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company should be granted.

This minority report was signed by Alderman Hall and President Jeroloman. The majority report was signed by Aldermen Parker, Goodman, Robinson, Brown, and Murphy.

According to programme, Alderman Goodman, chief talker for the Third Avenue Company, called up Special Order No. 11 at 2:30. This was the majority report of the Railroad Committee, favoring the Third Avenue Company. Alderman Hall said:

"Before the matter is taken up, I would like to make a motion. As some of the Aldermen know, the minority of the Railroad Committee have filed a report here today. It contains statements that should be examined by every Alderman. It should be printed, and for this purpose the matter should be laid over for one week. I have received a letter from Alderman Ware, in which he states that he is too ill to be here, and asks me to urge a postponement of this question for a week. I therefore move that action be deferred until the next meeting."

Alderman Olcott said that either of Mr. Hall's reasons was sufficient, and he urged that the postponement should be granted.

But all such talk was useless. The plan of the Third Avenue crowd contemplated no delay. Alderman Goodman told what a great man he was for Aldermanic courtesy, and then went into one of his ground-and-lofty-tumbling feats of oratory, and called for action. With his voice at almost the shrieking point, he declared that the air was full of rumors that political influences were to be brought to bear, and that that was why a delay was asked. He did not believe that any of the members of the board could be induced to change their minds through political influence, but he thought the board ought to take the benefit of the doubt. He finished with a thunderous cataract of words, and sat down.

The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of

J. B. IRELAND A WITNESS

Knew Nothing, He Says, of the Cistern Under the Death Trap.

MATERIAL CHANGED WITHOUT ORDERS

Architect Behrens Delegated Inspection to an Assistant—That Change in the Contract Price—Ready for the Jury.

Contrary to general expectation, the inquest to fix the responsibility for the loss of fifteen human lives when the Ireland Building collapsed, Aug. 8, was not concluded yesterday. All the testimony, however, is in, the last witness for the people, John B. Ireland, the owner of the building, having been called and having willingly testified yesterday.

The reason the case was not given to the jury yesterday is that Coroner Fitzpatrick desired time in which to consider what he should say to the jury in the way of summing up. Consequently, the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at which time the Coroner will sum up and leave to the jury the duty of naming those who shall be held responsible for the disaster.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre is thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which the inquest has progressed, and says he has a strong case to present to the Grand Jury, and which, he doubts not, will lead to several indictments.

In expectation of a verdict, a large crowd assembled in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday morning. The jurors, however, were tardy in putting in an appearance, and it was half an hour after the designated time when the proceedings were resumed.

William L. Clark, attorney for Architect Charles R. Behrens, was desirous of recalling his client to the stand, in order that he might correct some inaccuracies in his testimony; but upon Mr. McIntyre announcing that he would cross-examine Mr. Behrens should he again take the witness stand, his lawyer withdrew the application.

John B. Ireland, the owner of the collapsed building, was then called to the witness chair. He made no objection to being sworn, and answered all questions with apparent willingness, although his counsel interposed many objections.

In answer to Mr. McIntyre's questions, Mr. Ireland said he lived at 15 East Forty-seventh Street, this city, and had a country residence at Brookhaven, L. I. He had lived in New-York for sixty years. He was a lawyer, but for some years he had been a contractor. He had inherited from his father part of the property on which the collapsed building was erected. It had been in his family for nearly 100 years, his uncle, William B. Ireland, having purchased it in 1796. The lot on the corner of West Broadway and Third Street, eighty feet deep, and on which is the notorious cistern, the witness purchased from the Ireland estate some time between the years 1873 and 1876.

"I remember," said the witness, "the former structure on that plot of land. It was built by my grandfather, I think, in 1835. I was never on the premises but once or twice in my life. I think even at that remote day there were sewer connections, but I am not positive.

"My father died in 1879, and I then inherited the property. I do not recollect who was the last tenant of the former corner building. My agent would know."

"Wasn't it a place where they sold table d'hôte dinners?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I think so."

"And they sold wines and liquors?"

"Yes."

"And are you not aware that the owner carried his wines and liquors down into the cellar and stored them in the old cistern?"

"I am not."

"Do you know that there were cisterns under the houses?"

"No, Sir; I do not."

"In 1894 did you have plans and specifications drawn for the new building?"

"Yes."

"By Mr. Behrens?"

"Yes."

"How long had you known him?"

"About three years. He had done work for me on other buildings, and particularly on some flats."

"Did you examine the plans?"

"Yes, I looked over them to see if they were what I wanted."

"Did you ever employ other architects?"

"Yes; Thomas & Son and John Eames."

"And they charged 5 per cent.?"

"I don't know what I paid them; I paid their bills."

"Don't you know that the usual charge of an architect is 1 per cent.?"

"No, I do not."

"And you only paid Mr. Behrens 1 per cent.?"

"I paid him what he charged."

"How much have you paid him to date?"

"Ten hundred and fifty dollars."

"And if he had charged you 5 per cent., would you have paid it?"

"Probably so; I would have paid him what he asked. The understanding was that Behrens should get 2½ per cent. on $60,000, or 2 per cent. on the gross cost, which was estimated at about $70,000. I haven't paid him all I owe him yet. He was also to supervise the work, and he got $10 per week extra for this. This, I believe, he paid to Youdale to do the work of supervision. Behrens said he could not be at the building all the time."

"Do you know Youdale?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"No, Sir."

"And you did not employ him?"

"No, Mr. Behrens did. The money, however, was paid by me. I never heard of Youdale until I saw his name in the paper. All that I know was that Behrens employed a young man, who, he said, was competent. My son never made any contract with Youdale, and had no authority to do so. On several occasions I paid Behrens $50 for this assistant, whose duty, as I understand it, was to see that the materials put into the work were of the proper kind."

Mr. Warren objected against this manner in which Mr. McIntyre was examining his client. It was, he said, for the purpose of trying to connect Mr. Ireland in some peculiar way with the accident. Coroner Fitzpatrick overruled the objection, and the examination was continued.

"When was the conversation had with reference to employing an assistant for Mr. Behrens?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I am not sure; I think it was in December, replied Mr. Ireland.

"You made a contract with Mr. Parker to let part of the building for $60,000?"

"Yes."

"And before giving the contract to Parker you received bids from others?"

"Yes."

"What was the highest bid?"

"About $66,000."

"Parker's original bid was $66,000?"

"Yes."

"And it was scaled down to $60,000?"

"Yes; there were some changes in the plans."

"What were the changes?" asked Mr. McIntyre eagerly.

"I object," said Mr. Warren. This was followed by a little legal wrangle, whereby it was elicited that the plans were changed only so far as they related to the time when the building should be finished.

Mr. Ireland said he could not remember what the changes in the plans were, except that the expenses of the contractor were reduced. Then he went on to say:

"I did not confer with any of the other contractors and ask them to come down in their bids. I gave it to Parker because he did most of the mason work. Mr. Parker was recommended to me by Wall Street men as a very able and competent builder. He had never done any other work for me. I wanted a first-class building, and first-class material, and it was for that reason that I rejected some of the other bids. I was particularly anxious that the Cornells should do the iron work, on account of their excellent reputation. John H. McCullagh, who had put up a number of small flat houses for me, bid $60,000, but I did not give him the contract because he was not accustomed to large buildings."

The witness said he was at the building two or three times when the cellar was being dug, but he did not go down to the cellar.

"Did you see the cistern?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"No; the first I knew about a cistern was what I saw in the papers the other day."

"Did you see the wall of a cistern?"

"No."

"Did you examine the concrete?"

"I did not."

"Did Mr. Murray ever call your attention to the grouting?"

"He did not."

"Then when he said here that he did, and that you told him to hurry up, he was mistaken?"

"Yes."

"Did you see the base stone?"

"No, I did not examine it at all."

"You have been in the court during the last few days and have heard of changes in the plans and specifications. Did you order these changes?"

"No, I did not."

"Who directed the change from granite to Greenwich stone?"

"I know nothing about it. I wanted the materials to be of the very best. I intended the building for mercantile purposes—a dry goods store, or something of that kind."

"Then why did you insist upon a reduction in Parker's bid from $66,000 to $60,000?"

"I had nothing to do with it."

"Do you mean to say that Parker took $6,000 off his bid of his own volition?"

"No, it was the result, I think, of a conversation that he had with Mr. Behrens, whereby he found that he could undertake the work for less money."

"How many times were you in the cellar?"

"I was never in the cellar at all, and know nothing about the old well. Neither Behrens nor Murray nor Garry ever mentioned its existence to me."

"Did Mr. Behrens ever come to you and ask for permission to change the concrete from eighteen inches to twelve inches, or change the quality of the stone?"

"He did not; I knew nothing of the change."

"How much money have you paid Mr. Parker?"

"Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, but additional sums have been paid to other persons, Mr. Garry, for instance, for digging the cellar, $1,640, and some minor sums to others. I was paid $25 for the privilege of removing the building."

Cross-examined by his own attorney, Ira D. Warren, Mr. Ireland stated that he never consented to any change in the plans and specifications. This was the first fire-proof building that he had ever erected. Behrens had been recommended to him as a capable architect by Builder McCullagh. Lawyer Clark, on behalf of Behrens, also examined the witness, and elicited the fact that Behrens had told him his charge would be $1,500, or about 2½ per cent. on the estimated cost of the building.

Lawyer Goldsman, on behalf of Contractor Parker, tried to get the witness to admit that he had beaten down his client, but was unsuccessful.

Enoch Vreeland, Deputy Superintendent of the Building Department, was recalled to the stand and asked by Mr. McIntyre as to the boundaries of the districts covered by the Inspectors, and particularly by Inspector Buckley. He replied that the latter's territory was bounded on the north by Bleecker Street, on the east by Fourth Avenue, on the south by Houston Street, and on the west by Sixth Avenue. In answer to a juryman, Mr. Vreeland said that there was a great deal of building going on in that territory during the time that Buckley was an Inspector. His attention, however, was not called to the fact that Buckley had a great many buildings to look after.

This concluded the testimony, and Coroner Fitzpatrick, who was suffering from a slight indisposition, adjourned the inquiry until Thursday at 10 A. M., when the jury will be charged.

THE GEORGIC'S FIRST VOYAGE

SHE RESCUED THE TONI'S CREW WHEN OFF THE BANKS.

Is the Largest and Fastest Freighter Afloat and Belongs to the White Star Line Fleet.

The new White Star Line freighter Georgic, which is the largest freighter in the world, came into port yesterday. It was her first voyage. She is a 13½-knot ship, only one-half a knot an hour faster than most of the other freight ships of the same line.

The voyage over was devoid of incident, save for the rescue of a crew of twelve men from the water-logged German bark Toni, which was fourteen days out from Miramichi, bound for Ipswich, deal laden. The Toni got into difficulty getting to sea, and when the crew were taken off was in a sinking condition.

When to westward of the Banks, at midnight last Friday, Capt. Henry Smith of the Georgic saw the sky light up away off on the port bow of his vessel. He watched, and again a red shaft of light shot skyward. The Toni's crew was rocketing for assistance.

At the time a heavy sea was on, and the wind blew a gale out of the west, but the Georgic's Captain threw his wheel over and bore down in the direction of the light, and in a half-hour he was abeam of the sinking bark. Red lights sputtered on her decks, and the glare outlined dimly the forms of the crew as they ran about her decks and frantically waved for assistance.

The Georgic was brought about, and a lifeboat, in charge of Second Officer Hambleton and four seamen, was lowered. A hard pull was necessary before the rescuers reached the bark, and the heavy sea made it difficult to get the men off. This was finally accomplished, however, and Capt. Suhr and eleven seamen were taken aboard the Georgic. None of the men was injured.

The Toni is probably gone to Davy Jones before now, as she was leaking badly, and her seams were gradually opening from the force of the swelling timber. The Toni hailed from Dantzic, and registered 468 tons. She was an old vessel, having been built in 1867. She was partly insured.

The Georgic was nine months in being built. It was the original intention of the company to name her the Herdic. This was changed later to Fordic, but the name Georgic was finally decided upon.

She is a four-masted, one-funneled, iron steamship, and presents a handsome appearance.

She was built by the Harland & Wolff Company of Belfast, and is in every way the finest freighter afloat.

Her length is 571 feet, her beam is 60 feet, and her depth 40 feet. When cargoed she will draw about 30 feet of water. She has twin screws, and triple expansion engines. Her cylinders are 24, 39½, and 65½ inches in diameter. She measures 10,077 tons, and has a displacement of 20,000 tons. She can carry 15,000 tons dead weight, and has superior accommodations for 1,000 head of live cattle, and can freeze at one time 3,800 quarters of beef. In all she has six decks.

When she sails on her first return voyage she will carry 12,000 tons of general cargo, 900 cattle, and 2,000 sheep. Her indicated horse power is 4,500.

The Georgic brought over Richard Croker's full-blooded hackney stallion, Alan. He was quartered on the main deck aft, and showed no signs of having just completed a hard voyage.

Henry Smith, the commander of the Georgic, has been in the White Star Line's service twelve years. He has commanded the the Britannic and the Cufic, both White Star Liners.

THREE WISE ELEPHANTS FOR THE STAGE

Arrive from Europe and Are to Perform at Proctor's New Place.

The three trained elephants that are to appear at the opening of Proctor's Pleasure Palace, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, on Labor Day arrived yesterday from Europe on the steamship Massachusetts in charge of their owner, George H. Lockhart. They were taken off the ship at 10 o'clock last night, and escorted to their quarters in Fifty-seventh Street, near the Pleasure Palace. The three elephants are females, and all of them ride the bicycle with much grace.

Mr. Lockhart bought a baby elephant in India fourteen years ago. She was so small that Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart kept her in their rooms, and took her to ride in their carriage. They named her Boney, and taught her to obey every command implicitly. Molly and Waddy, two more baby elephants, were purchased a little while afterward to keep Boney company. The three elephants grew up together under Mr. Lockhart's tutelage, and were taught any number of tricks. Boney is 6 feet in height now, and her companions are a great deal taller than she.

These elephants are great travelers, having journeyed already fully half a million miles. Their reputation is world-wide. Like veteran travelers, therefore, they disembarked from the steamship last night, and, entirely undisturbed by the big crowd of men and boys looking on, went quietly to their lodgings.

These elephants can walk on their hind legs, execute marches and dances, roll barrels, balance, form pyramids, play musical instruments, and act a farce entitled, "From Restaurant to Police Station." Boney, in the play, feigns intoxication, and creates so much disturbance that she is arrested and taken to prison. The elephants have a great many other clever tricks.

Willimantic Bank Dividend.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 27.—United States Bank Examiner Michael F. Dooley, receiver for the First National Bank, announced to-day that he would in a few days declare a dividend of 15 per cent. It was generally expected that a much larger dividend would be declared. The bank owns $90,000 worth of silk, which is now in the hands of the Sheriff. These are the goods transferred to them by the Natchaug Silk Company. If it is possible to turn them into cash another dividend of 10 per cent. will probably be declared.

NEW LAWS OF THE LAND

President Carter Addresses the American Bar Association.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATION REVIEWED

General Tendencies in Lawmaking—Greater Uniformity Should Be Secured—Study of Legislation.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The American Bar Association convened in eighteenth annual session this morning. Among those who occupied the platform were Justices Brewer and Brown of the United States Supreme Court and Justice W. H. Taft of the United States Circuit Court.

James C. Carter, the President of the association, called the session to order at 11 o'clock, and immediately proceeded with the reading of his annual address. He said:

The object of our association is declared to be "to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar."

No happier statement could be made of the purposes which such an association as ours should have in view. It recognizes the fact that, though we are citizens of different States in some degree sovereign, we are yet one people, one immense human society, with common interests, common hopes, and a common destiny; that one of the greatest concerns of that, as of every society, is its jurisprudence and legislation; that that great interest is, in large degree, under the care and control of the members of the legal profession; that it is their duty to reduce it to a science, to develop its usefulness, to simplify it into uniformity, to correct any evil tendencies which may beset it, and to these ends uphold the honor of the profession and inspire its members with a just conception of their high office.

It is made the special duty of the President to communicate in the address with which he is charged to open each annual meeting "the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest made in the several States, and by Congress during the preceding year." A full and discriminating performance of this duty, involving an intelligent examination of the doings of nearly forty Legislatures, would be an impossible task for a lawyer actively employed in the work of his profession. I have been able to give but hasty and superficial glances over this vast field, and it is those things only which have, as it were, caught my eye upon that general survey which I am able to lay before you.

New-York's Recent Experience.

Mr. Carter then briefly reviewed the enactments of the States. In reference to those of New-York he said:

The most interesting legislative experience of New-York during the past year is that of its Constitutional Convention, held under the provisions of the Constitution of 1846, which requires a revising convention every twenty years. The convention appears to have wisely accepted the leadership of a number of members, which it fortunately possessed, of large abilities and temperate wisdom. The result is shown in the rejection of proposals for the temptation offered to it to indulge in ordinary legislation, and to make the fundamental law, which ought always to be confined to the sure results of experience, an instrumentality for the introduction of untried experiments.

We find, consequently, in its work, very little in the way of radical change. Most of its new provisions are rearrangements of some of the details of governmental organization, such as were called for by the special conditions of that State. Such changes as have been introduced are conceived and expressed with caution and prudence, and are apparently not reasonably to be expected from them. The provision for preventing the application of public moneys to sectarian purposes under the guise of charity, without at the same time repressing charitable effort, deserves general attention, as promising much benefit in special municipal legislation is found in the requirement that special city bills must be submitted to the Mayors of the cities affected for their approval, in default of which the bill cannot become law unless repassed by the Legislature.

The legislative session in New-York was under the domination of personal and factional influences to such a degree as to prevent much useful attention to real public business, one of the deplorable consequences which follow where the people permit busy self-seekers to assume the leadership of political parties. The most notable pieces of this formidable body of legislation consisted of measures relative to the municipal Government of New-York City, designed mainly to summarily remove from office incumbents supposed to be unworthy. Nothing can justify legislation of this character except a very grave emergency. It renders permanent and orderly administration impossible. Such an emergency perhaps existed in this instance; certainly the loud public voice proclaimed it, but there is great danger that such precedents will be imitated without adequate occasion. Official unfaithfulness and the public demand are easy to be alleged as a pretext under which personal and party schemes may be carried into effect.

One act was passed which will illustrate what seems to be a sort of passion, which many persons with the best intentions have of seeing their particular views enacted into law. They imagine, apparently, that when this is done the benefit with which they conceive their views to be fraught is already accomplished. The law requires that the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system shall be taught * * * * for not less than four lessons a week for ten or more weeks in each year in all grades below the second year of the high school in all schools under State control, or supported in whole or in part by public money." All pupils must continue the study until they have passed satisfactory examinations. All Regents' examinations in physiology and hygiene "shall include a due proportion of questions on the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, and their effects on the human system. All pupils who can read shall study this subject in regular text books, but pupils unable to read shall be instructed in it orally by teachers using text books. * * * * For students below high-school grade such text books [presumably on physiology] shall give at least one-fifth of their space, and for students of high-school grade shall give not less than twenty pages to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics. * * * No text book on physiology not conforming to this act shall be used in the public schools. * * * *"

What the effects of an excessive use of alcoholic drinks are is a matter of common observation and need not be taught in the schools, but what the particular physiological effect of alcohol upon the human body is a matter about which men of science most competent to judge inform us that there is as yet no settled knowledge. What this act would accomplish if it were obeyed would be to devote a vast amount of time of the young to the study of the dogmatism, probably the error of scholists, and there can be no well-grounded belief that the effort will ever impress the young with an aversion to an indulgence in liquors or narcotics. As to the text books, doubtless there are some publishers who have on hand some which will answer the requirements and exclude all others.

Uniformity of Laws.

After summarizing the legislation of the various States, Mr. Carter continued:

One of the declared objects for which our association was formed was, "to promote uniformity of legislation throughout the Union;" but I take it that uniformity merely as such, and irrespective of the character of the legislation, is not what was intended, but a uniformity to be brought about by general acceptance of the best forms of legislation. In our country the members of our profession are not universally mere lawyers. They are everywhere relied upon as the principal legislators. Their studies must necessarily qualify them to a certain extent for this work, and it is the traditionary custom of our society to call upon them as well for advice concerning the proper subjects for legislation as for their skill in fashioning the will of the people into appropriate enactments. It is this which enlarges the area of the lawyer's interests and duties, and makes everything which bears upon the problem of legislation important to him. The study and comparison of the legislation of different communities is one of his duties, or at least one of the duties of those who are willing to accept or who aspire to reach a place in legislative bodies.

It is very manifest that something more is required than the mere knowledge of the legislation of other communities in order to turn that knowledge to good account. Something must be known from other and independent evidence of the character and actual condition of the people whose legislation is studied. We must learn whether the laws are actually executed, and, if not, whether the fault is to be found in the frame work of the laws or in the character of the people themselves; and if they are executed, the effects are to be studied that we may know whether they are beneficial or otherwise.

Never so much as at the present time has the need of competent legislators been manifest. The vast increase of our population, the great changes produced by the increase of manufacturing industries, the vastly greater proportional increase of urban populations, the prodigious activities of modern societies, the enormous avenues which the public service requires, have all combined to raise most difficult questions of legislation, and which are now pressing for better solutions.

The Question of Taxation.

Take the great question of taxation, a problem which, quite aside from the point upon which parties are divided, is every year assuming larger and almost ominous proportions. In nearly all our States we find a forest of intricate legislation aiming at the impossible task of finding intangible and non-visible property, and exacting from it a tribute which in a vast number of cases would amount to confiscation if it were really collected. The unsuccessful efforts at collection, additional enactments of increased rigor, bristling with penalties for evasion, and in most instances the only results of the more stringent laws are to increase perjury and diminish the actual revenues received. It is amazing to think that enlightened States, abounding in productive wealth, which would easily afford an ample revenue, if properly tapped, should persist in retaining an intricate system of taxation, even after it has proved to be abortive for its avowed objects. And yet this is what is everywhere exhibited. The failure to fully reach the real fund of annual production necessitates an exorbitant charge upon what is reached, and the alternatives offered to many are confiscation, emigration, or perjury, the latter being the one most frequently accepted.

It seems incomprehensible that a people could deliberately adopt a policy which fosters the increase of crime, contempt for the laws, and the debasement of character. In some communities, notably in the City of New-York, the impossibility of a general and equal enforcement of the law and the revolting injustice of a partial effort have had the effect of leading the executive officers to wholly abandon any serious attempt at a rigid enforcement. And yet these worse than useless results of legislative action seem nowhere to lead to any serious inquiry into the real nature of the difficulty, with the view of establishing legislation upon a more enlightened basis, in accordance with the principles of human nature and the teachings of economic science. Great States, for the want of legislators properly instructed in the weighty business of legislation are left to stand as spectacles of bewildered imbecility.

Sumptuary Legislation.

The condition of what are called sumptuary laws in the various States is equally discreditable to our knowledge both of the science of legislation and the teachings of experience. The common notion that somehow laws execute themselves seems to hold its sway over the public mind, and even over that of legislators, in the face of a thousand demonstrations to the contrary. Multitudes will busy themselves with the work of securing the passage of laws under the illusion that plenty of human instruments may easily be found who will undergo the labor of enforcing them against the passions, the beliefs, and the interests of other multitudes. Such tasks can be accomplished only by a despot armed with unlimited power. The result is that our statute books are bristling with penal enactments which have little effect in repressing the practices against which they are aimed. The common mode of attempting to make such legislation more effectual is simply to make still further and more rigorous laws; that is, to administer heavier doses of a remedy already proved to be ineffectual. Were we to take an account of the moderate amount of repression actually effected by such legislation and of the evasion, false swearing, private animosity, and contempt for law engendered by it, the balance would be found woefully on the side of public mischief.

Judicial Procedure.

Another illustration of the mischief flowing from this same passion of lawmaking, is found in the present condition of the law of judicial procedure in some, perhaps many, of our States.

Judicial procedure embraces the various successive steps by which a court clothed with jurisdiction over a particular subject matter, and the parties to it, advances to a final judgment. It should, of course, be methodical and known to those who are required to practice under it, and should, therefore, be regulated by rules, but these rules, being merely machinery for the accomplishment of an end, should not be made superior to the end itself, and should, consequently, be capable of being relaxed where a rigid observance would, as it often must, in consequence of the neglect, ignorance, or oversight of the parties, defeat justice. They should, therefore, be clothed as little as possible with the form of inexorable law. Surely none are so well qualified for the work of framing and moulding these rules as the courts, which are called upon to administer them; and none so ill-qualified as legislative bodies, composed of non-professional members for the most part. The obvious conclusion from this is that judicial procedure, except to a certain very limited extent, is not a fit subject for legislative action.

I attribute these errors in legislation upon which I have been commenting principally to the two causes already mentioned, and which are closely allied with each other: First, the common passion—the clothes—which affects so many, of framing new laws, and, second, the disposition, or the willingness, common to all Legislatures, of acting upon matters which are not proper subjects of legislation at all. I know of nothing more needed among us than a deepened conviction that the sphere of legislation, like that of other forms of human activity, has its proper limits, which can never be exceeded without mischief, and a sufficient knowledge of what these limits are.

This association now has an exceedingly important, able, and diligent committee upon the subject of legal education. I respectfully invoke the attention of that committee to the inquiry whether, considering the various questions which the members of the bar are called to perform in American society, a knowledge of the science of legislation ought not to be regarded as an appropriate, if not an indispensable, part of that education, and adequate provision be made for it in our schools for legal instruction. The article of our constitution which makes it my duty to review the new legislation of the several States properly implies that we are not alone interested in such legislation as concerns our profession, but in all noteworthy legislative action. Existing legislation is in large measure the work of our profession, and it is in our power, in a corresponding degree, to shape and mold the legislation of the future. Of the many public benefits which a well-educated bar can confer upon society, I believe there is none greater than would come from the aid which it might furnish in securing just legislative action.

I must not omit to notice another aspect in which the review which I am called upon to give of the legislation of the several States is designed to be useful. I refer to the effort which is now receiving so much attention and in which our association takes much interest, to obtain a greater measure of uniformity in our laws. The laws of a people should, of course, be devised and shaped in accordance with their traditions and their character, and so far as these differ it is neither possible nor desirable to have entire uniformity in laws. But the resemblance in character and traditions between the people of the States of the Union are far greater than the differences, and this renders uniformity in many particulars practicable. And where mutual relations are so close, and intercommunication so general and constant, the difficulties and embarrassments arising from different systems of law are numberless.

If a beneficent despot had absolute rule over our sixty-five millions his ambition, and perhaps his duty, would be to force uniformity in law everywhere; and if our National Government had the constitutional authority to effect the same result, that authority might perhaps be appropriately exercised to that end. There are none who even for such a blessing would accept a master, and few who would be willing to surrender the greater advantages which are supposed to flow from the division of our country into separate States, sovereign for the purposes of domestic legislation. But is there no way in which a people essentially one, in fact, if not in form, can secure to themselves the obvious and prodigious benefits which would arise from a uniformity in the legal rules which they are required to apply to their every-day affairs? It already substantially the same, and that I already regarded as an impressive reason for abstaining from any attempts to reduce it into written forms, which would at once tend to plunge it into diversity. Whatever can be done to secure this desired uniformity must be done by voluntary, concerted action. The attempt is a bold one, but the tendencies all favor it, and much may be accomplished by taking advantage of them. The appointments made by several States during the last year of commissions designed to forward this effort affords us much encouragement.

A World-wide Code.

This subject has aspects not limited by the boundaries of States and nations. The marvelous utilization by science of the forces of nature has correspondingly developed facilities and desires for commercial and social intercourse among nations. A necessary consequence is a tendency toward the obliteration of the sharper features of national distinction, and a gradual assimilation in manners, customs, and moral standards which begins to seek, and will more and more seek, a uniformity in general law.

All efforts to help forward this uniformity must begin with a study by each State of the legal establishments of the others. The jurists of other nations are beginning to turn their attention in this direction. A society for the study of comparative legislation has been recently formed in Great Britain, and we have reason to know that it is desirous of opening communication with our own association, with the view of co-operation in the common object.

More suggestive than all else is the eager embrace by Eastern civilizations, waking up from the intellectual sleep of ages, of the ideas and institutions both of peace and war of Western peoples, wrought out and fashioned during their long slumber. The recent treaty between the United States and Japan, by which we agree to submit our persons and property within the territory of the latter power to the same law which is meted out to her own people, is an impressive recognition of the beneficent influence of uniformity in law.

So far as the unwritten law is concerned, so far as the law consists of the simple dictates of right reason applied to human affairs, this uniformity will be approached as rapidly as should be desired by the operation of the unconscious forces of human society. The distant ideals are unchangeable and everywhere the same, and as the nations advance toward them they fall, or rather rise, more and more into identity. It was this ideal law which the great Roman orator and writer declared in a burst of immortal eloquence was not one thing at Rome and another at Athens, and the universal cultivation of the science of unwritten jurisprudence will eventually produce the same plant on every soil. But the positive legislative determinations of nations can be assimilated, or reconciled, only by conscious and concerted action. Much has already been accomplished in this direction by treaties, and by those concurrently adopted regulations operative upon the sea—the common domain of all nations. The wise furtherance of this beneficent work depends upon the intelligent oversight and co-operation of the enlightened jurists of the world.

President Carter finished his address at 1 o'clock. The report of the Executive Committee was to the effect that under the constitution twenty-seven new members had been admitted to the association during the past year.

The Secretary read a list of nominations for membership in the association, which had been passed by the General Council. There were 128 names on the list, most of whom were from Michigan. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot, and all were declared elected. Among those elected from Michigan was Henry T. Thurber, Private Secretary to President Cleveland.

The Secretary's report showed that the association has 1,171 members, exclusive of those elected this morning. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $3,700, an increase of $500 over last year.

Attacked His Son with a Knife.

John Edwards, fifty-six years old, a stonecutter, of 231 East Fifty-first Street, was committed for trial by Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of felonious assault, committed with a knife on his son, Robert, Monday night.

WANTS HIS MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Westcott F. Zittel Says He Was Drunk When He Was Wedded, but His Wife Denies His Statements.

Westcott F. Zittel declares that he was intoxicated when he married Emma Richter, and he has begun a suit in the Court of Common Pleas for the annulment of his marriage.

Zittel is the son of a wealthy real estate dealer who has offices at 1,026 Third Avenue and 266 Columbus Avenue. Mrs. Zittel is only nineteen years old, and is known variously as Emma Zittel, Emma Richter, and Emma Brochter. Her husband declares that he has never lived with her, a statement that Mrs. Zittel vigorously denies.

Her counsel, Howe & Hummel, yesterday applied to Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, for counsel fees and alimony pending the issue of the plaintiff's suit.

In his complaint Zittel alleges that he was married to the defendant on Jan. 9, 1895. He says that while he was "grossly intoxicated from drinking whisky," he was induced by the defendant and her stepfather to go through the marriage ceremony.

Zittel says that while the ceremony was being performed he was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. He insists that he "was deceived" and that the marriage with the defendant was "procured by fraud."

The defendant has filed an answer, in which she denies that Zittel was intoxicated at the time the marriage ceremony was performed. She says that she first met the plaintiff when he was agent for three houses in Fifty-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenue, in one of which her mother lived. She sa; Zittel called at her mother's house on Jan. 9, 1895, and asked her to marry him that day at 11 o'clock. She consented, and they were married by the Rev. Dr. Holfman of 181 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Immediately after the wedding, the defendant alleges, she went to Morristown, N. J., and remained there some time with the plaintiff. Subsequently, Mrs. Zittel says, her husband abandoned her, and he has failed to support her since. She says that about three weeks ago the plaintiff met her in the street and offered to give her $300 if she would consent to an annulment of the marriage. This offer she refused.

Decision was reserved.

BANKS PROPOSE A SETTLEMENT.

Terms of an Agreement Between St. Nicholas and Madison Square.

The complicated claims made against each other by the receivers of the Madison Square and St. Nicholas Banks are finally to be settled on a basis agreed upon by counsel on either side.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed W. C. Choate as referee to pass on the proposed settlement and report to the court.

Before the failure of the Madison Square Bank on Aug. 10, 1893, the St. Nicholas Bank was acting as its Clearing House agent, and later it made a claim against the Madison Square for $501,000.47 for which it held collateral security for the face value of $355,619.99.

Receiver Grant of the St. Nicholas Bank obtained a judgment against the Madison Square Bank, and the present proceedings are brought for a settlement of this judgment.

In the stipulation between counsel the Court is asked to authorize the receivers of the Madison Square Bank to consent that the receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank retain the collateral now in his hands, and that there shall also be paid to the receiver of the latter bank by the former the sum of $365,196.99, this to constitute a full settlement in full as between the banks, and that the receivers issue releases to each other for all claims, and that Receiver Grant discontinue all suits he has begun against the receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank.

The claim of Ronald McDonald and the Fort Wayne Electric Company against the Madison Square Bank, in which the receiver recommends that a settlement be effected by the sale to McDonald of 108 bonds of the Louisiana Electric Light Company, which were held by the Madison Square Bank as collateral for money advanced to him, for $36,502.92, was also referred by Judge Beekman to Mr. Choate for his report and opinion.

The Benjamin Stokes Will Contests.

Benjamin Stokes left two wills, both of which were contested.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday handed down a decision denying the petition for the probate of Mr. Stokes's will dated Jan. 12, 1895, four days before he died, and allowing a will executed on March 2, 1890, to go to probate as the last testament of Mr. Stokes. The testator fell dead in St. Lawrence's Church on Jan. 16.

The will of March, 1890, left whatever property Mr. Stokes possessed to Catherine O'Connell, in trust for his two children. The will which he executed a few days before he died left all his property to his half-sister, Mrs. Barry. Mr. Stokes was an illiterate man, and both papers were signed with a mark.

Mrs. M. F. Fearing Sued for Divorce.

David B. Ogden has been appointed by Judge Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers as referee in the action for anabsolute divorce brought by Charles B. Fearing against Mary F. Fearing.

Mrs. Fearing resides at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn. She was married on Aug. 5, 1870, and has one child, A. C. Fearing, who is sixteen years old. Mr. Fearing accuses his wife of undue intimacy with Henry Talmadge Edwards.

Myers & Anable represent the husband, and Pickett & Quintard of Brooklyn appear for the wife. She denies the charges made by the husband.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Final decrees were entered yesterday by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, in the famous cases in which the Income Tax act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United, States, and making the judgment of that court the judgment of the Circuit Court. The cases are those of Lewis H. Hyde against the Continental Trust Company, and Charles Pollock against the Continental Trust Company.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed Mrs. Louis Worch of 237 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street committee of the person and estate of her sister, Mrs. Rosa Heil, an alleged lunatic, now in a sanitarium at Westport, Conn. The estate of Mrs. Heil is valued at $23,000, and Mrs. Worch was directed to file a bond for $20,000.

—Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, yesterday granted Jona Leiser Berditchevsky, a druggist at 151 Essex Street, permission to change his name to Louis Berdy. He said he was familiarly known as "Berdy," and that his own name has been a source of confusion in business.

—Mrs. Sarah Sirot applied to Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, for an absolute divorce from her husband, Benjamin Sirot, of 180 Madison Street.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Woerz vs. Schemacher. 2—Cole vs. American Sulphur Company.

Class VII.—3—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen. 4—Brooks vs. Taylor.

Class VIII.—5—Ryerside Bank vs. Valentine. 6—Henaire vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 7—McCulloh vs. Walker. 8—Connecticut Indemnity Company vs. Dutton. 9—Matter of Frank. 10—Goodson vs. Goodson. 11—Matter of Fairmont Gas Coal Company. 12—Hamilton Bank vs. Judson. 13—Brower vs. Durland. 14—People, &c., vs. Keys. 15—Same vs. Murphy. 16—Goldman vs. Mebrau.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver, &c., upon: 1—Allison. 2—Armstrong. 3—Bacon. 4—Barron. 5—O. Becker. 6—Becker, 7—Bender. 8—Beringer, Straus & West. 9—Blauvelt. 10—Camp. 11—Comstock. 12—Dessau. 13—Dramatic News Publishing Company. 14—Griffin Enameled Brick Company. 15—Hawley. 16—Lindsay. 17—Loughman. 18—Merrill. 19—Muhl. 20—Paladin. 21—Preyer. 22—Reilley. 23—Rieff. 24—Salembier. 25—Schaefer Trading Company. 26—Schmitt. 27—Seligman. 28—Sheffield. 29—Snead. 30—Spelman. 31—Spelman. 32—Spelman. 33—Storm. 34—Taylor. 35—Thompson. 36—Thorne. 37—Thorne. 38—United States Electric Railway Company. 39—United States Fuel Company. 40—Weil. 41—Weil. 42—White. 43—Wilcox. 44—Wright. 45—Yates.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Case called at 2 P. M. Matter of Klein.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30.—Mary Slattery, Rose Cornell, Susanna E. Ma Dan, and Mary L. D. Shepherd.

At 2 P. M. Leon C. Bavoillot.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—

THE REGENTS CONFIDENT

They Do Not Fear the Investigation of Their Office.

SECRETARY DEWEY'S EXPLANATION

A Letter to the Regents in Which He Expresses Himself as Certain of a Complete Vindication.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Henry E. Abell, Chairman of the Assembly Committee investigating the affairs of the Regents' office, does not know when he will proceed with the inquiry, which was terminated abruptly ten days ago. He says that the stenographer is now busy transcribing certain parts of the testimony of Secretary Dewey and State Geologist James Hall. Secretary Dewey, who is at Lake Placid, has addressed a letter to the Regents of the University in the following language, which states his side of the controversy between him and Dr. Hall, so far as the investigation has proceeded:

Lake Placid, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1895.

To the Regents: As several of the board have asked for information, the importance of our investigation seems to justify sending this circular letter, answering such points as I think you would like to know and which a few words will cover. A full summary of the case for our report I will submit in proof before printing.

1. Our staff are, without exception, stout as bit nervous. I have never known them better satisfied with our position.

2. Educational friends seem to feel the same. I shall send you a bundle of extracts from letters that will please you greatly.

3. The press, with hardly an exception, seem to understand that we are all victims of some crookedness, and while they suppressed some of the best testimony because it inculpated newspaper men, the reports have shown little sympathy with the attack. I am making for reference by the Regents a full scrap-book of press comments.

4. The deeper the committee go, the better we shall stand before the public.

There is but one thing that can hurt us in the least, and that is the fact that the Regents knew that Dr. Hall was not a proper man to handle State money, and allowed their sympathies to shield him. This is the great criticism we must face. This battle is on. By advice of every Regent from whom I could hear by telegraph, telephone, or letter up to the hour of going on the stand, I withheld nothing. That is simply useless to do otherwise. I did, however, take great pains to separate facts of which I had personal knowledge from mere rumors or reports of others. It was like performing a surgical operation; but I was as kind as I could be, and not withhold the knife. No greater mistake has ever been made than temporizing with these Hall scandals. The most serious mistake of my connection with the Regents has been my reluctance from the first meeting to have Dr. Hall properly dealt with. His skill in covering his tracks exceeds anything I have ever known. Only a small fraction of what we all believe in our hearts to be true can ever be proved, but there is enough to end this wretched condition of affairs, which has crippled us before the legislature and the public more than all other causes together. This is our great battle.

Perhaps I am over-confident in the strength of right against wrong. I did not tell one of our 102 employes a word about this investigation. I was able to swear that not a minute had been given to warning or preparation. I had supreme faith that after the conscientious work which you all know we have been doing, we should make a great triumph by a fair and thorough inquiry. The committee have won my confidence, not by any efforts to be easy with us but by promptly acting on any suggestion that went deeper toward the truth. I felt that we wished no counsel and no preparation, but were ready to meet on the instant any accuser and to open every detail of our office. I believe every Regent would have been proud to see the absolute frankness and fullness with which we have met every question.

Five years ago the attacks were on the educational side; your Secretary was a weak, incompetent librarian, ignorant of educational matters, &c. Now, this year there has not been a lisp of this kind. The testimony from the World's Fair, from various foreign countries, from the best educational reports and journals, and from leading men in every State, has settled our position at the head of State educational work in this country. There was but one course left. Having no case, they must attack the attorney. When they tried to prove me a fool I could not complain, and had some misgivings myself, but when they try to prove me a knave I glory in my self-confidence. A man may mistake his ability, and usually does, but there are few men who do not know their own consciences.

The last attack reaches me as I write, in the one newspaper (The State) in Albany which has been prostituted to this dirty work. I learned with amusement that an attack was in preparation to imply corruption and theft from the State, because I had bought a fine house in Albany. When their investigation of records showed the absurd side of this, it was changed, and it comes out now that my corruption is in getting some one to lend so much on a mortgage on my home.

It was learned that I invited, last year, as I do every year, several of our clerks to make me a little visit at my Summer cottage. The State prints that I have a library school at Lake Placid, where I board most of my pupils, and so on by the score. You can understand what sport we have had in finding out where these people to the stand under oath and confront them with the truth, to the amusement of those present.

I told the board when elected that if we stood squarely for the most upright business methods without turning to the right or to the left for any political or personal influence, we should be attacked severely, and that as executive officer I expected blows would rain on my head. They have come and I am proud to stand the attack, and appeal to the work done and our record as ample justification before every intelligent and honest citizen.

Let me thank the Regents also for taking time to send in their ringing words of perfect faith in the outcome, of entire confidence in the office staff, and of pride to be the department attacked for the reasons which the public seems already to understand.

To be put in the Constitution was a great thing. It is a greater, in my judgment, to bring to book the scandalmongers who have tried to wreck the department in order to cover up their own misdoings and incomes improperly derived heretofore from the State Treasury. When this is over we shall be stronger and less in danger of future attacks, for the people will know that it is useless to try to secure patronage or appointments or university credentials by any indirect means. We have made 100 angry in the past who have been glad to see us attacked, but it is my opinion that the whole public will understand that it is as useless to come to us for such things as to try to buy postage stamps at a discount. But in this we have tried always, and shall in future, to be perfectly courteous and, not do false modesty to virtue, but merely to decline firmly to depart from the principles laid down by the Regents as just to all.

MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING CONTRACTS

Writ of Certiorari in the Milholland Case—Weed-Parsons in Court.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The Legislative printing contract, over which there was a contest recently between John E. Milholland of New-York City, who received the contract, and the Argus Company of Albany, whose bid was lowest, came before Judge Fursman at Special Term in this city today, when A. J. Parker, Jr., for the Argus Company applied for a writ of certiorari directing the State Printing Board to return to the Supreme Court its proceedings on awarding the contract. The Court granted the writ, which is returnable to the Clerk of Albany County within twenty days; he to have the case placed on the calendar of the General Term. The work on the contract starts Oct. 1 and the contract will, it is thought, have expired before a final decision on the appeal is reached in the Court of Appeals.

Before Judge Fursman in Special Term this morning was argued the application of the Weed-Parsons Printing Company for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State Palmer to deliver to the company manuscript for printing the election laws and registry books furnished by the State, the work of which is claimed by the Weed-Parsons Company as contractors for public printing other than legislative, and who allege that the Secretary of State had let the work to William Barnes, Jr. Judge Fursman took the papers and reserved decision.

Chicago and Peoria Plan.

The reorganization plan of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway, which bears date of Jan. 8, 1894, has been modified and the committee has filed a copy of the modified plan with the Mercantile Trust Company. The modification provides among other things for the issue of $5,275,000 of new first mortgage thirty-year gold bonds, bearing interest to maturity at 4 per cent. per annum from July 1, 1895, in lieu of the first mortgage bonds provided for in the old plan; and it provides also for the issue of $4,220,000 of second mortgage fifty-year income gold bonds, bearing interest to maturity at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from July 1, 1895, if earned, in lieu of the second mortgage income bonds provided for in said plan, the latter bonds being subject to conversion into a permanent fixed charge at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. It also changes the distribution of the new securities.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Southern Railway Men Still Discussing the New Agreement.

The members of the Southern States Freight Association, which is to take the place of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, met in the Hotel Waldorf yesterday. R. N. Erwin, Vice President of the Plant system, presided.

There were present George C. Smith, President of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and the Western Railroad of Alabama; Solomon Haas, assistant to the President of the Southern Railroad; H. M. Comer, receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia and the Savannah and Western Ocean Steamship Company; M. H. Clyde, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Clyde Steamship Company; S. F. Parrott, General Manager of the Colombo Southern Railroad; H. Walters, President of the Atlantic Coast Line; S. M. Felton, Jr., President of the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad and receiver of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Company; Henry Fink, receiver of the Norfolk and Western Railroad; R. S. Pennington, Traffic Manager of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad; C. D. Owens, General Manager of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad; E. St. John, President of the Seaboard Air Line; J. C. Whitney, Traffic Manager of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company; Mr. Warfield, Traffic Manager of the Mallory Steamship Company, and J. Weeks, General Freight Agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The general subject under discussion was the completion of the new association. It was stated that a few more lines were required to join in the agreement which was framed at Manhattan Beach recently. The old association meanwhile will be continued until Oct. 1, to give those lines that have not already signed a chance to do so.

Solicitor Peck's Resignation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27.—United States Judge Henry Caldwell was interviewed here in regard to George R. Peck's resignation of the Sante Fé General Solicitorship. He said:

"The reason Mr. Peck resigned was because, being thoroughly familiar with every detail of the system which he has been with so long, every one connected with the company or receivers went to Peck when he wanted anything, and he was overworked.

"Then, too, the General Solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has died, and the President was determined to get Peck. He was probably offered more than the Sante Fé will ever be able to pay him under any circumstances. The St. Paul is a solvent company, which is having no trouble to pay its operating expenses, and his work will be very much lighter. There has never been any disagreement between Mr. Peck and the receivers. I would not agree to accept the resignation until he promised that he would look after the affairs of the company until its business is taken out of the hands of the receivers. I appointed Edward D. Kenna, who was General Attorney of the 'Frisco, as Mr. Peck's successor, the appointment to take effect Sept. 15."

Reading Figures for July.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The statements for the month of July of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were issued this afternoon. That of the Railroad Company shows gross traffic receipts to have been $1,814,150; expenses, $1,000,462. Adding receipts from other sources of $84,722, the profit for the month was $898,410. Deducting from this the charges for equipment, payments, terminal trackage, fixed charges, &c., aggregating $833,130, a surplus of $65,280 is shown, which is an improvement of $85,137 over July, 1894, in which month there was a deficit of $19,857. For the eight months of the present fiscal year, there is a deficit of $737,283. The deficit for the corresponding period last year was $1,167,411.

The statement of the Coal and Iron Company shows gross receipts, $1,905,603; expenses, $1,967,288, showing a loss from mining for the month of $51,678. Adding to this $95,000, which is one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, a deficit of $146,678 is shown for the month. In June, 1894, there was a surplus of $28,087. For the eight months of the present fiscal year there is a deficit of $1,205,897. The deficit for the corresponding period last year was $824,257.

Erie and Central to be Built.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The first spike of the Erie and Central New-York Railroad was driven this afternoon by Treasurer James S. Squires, the occasion being graced with appropriate ceremonies. This road extends from Cortland to Cincinnatus, a distance of fifteen miles, and it is the intention of the company to extend it to Hancock or Deposit, so as to make it the shortest line to New-York. The road was graded twenty-five years ago, and some bridges were then built. No iron was ever laid, and eventually the bridges got rotted down, but now the work of construction is to be pushed forward and the road completed. Treasurer Squires is the only Director of this road who was a Director of the original company twenty-five years ago.

In Favor of the Seligmans.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court vacating the temporary injunction obtained by Henry B. Hollins, Fernando A. Yznaga, and others, comprising the banking firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., on May 20 last, restraining the New-Orleans Traction Company and J. and W. Seligman from paying the interest or principal of certain notes. Arrest at the hands of the bailiff is to-day.

The notes in question aggregate $130,000, made under certain resolutions of the Board of Directors of the traction company on Nov. 28 last. The temporary injunction which has been vacated restrained the company from taking any steps to reimburse J. & W. Seligman & Co. for any advances made by them.

The Freight Agents.

A large proportion of the members of the National Association of Railroad Contracting Freight Agents, who arrived in this city last Monday, made an excursion to Long Branch and Pleasure Bay yesterday. They were in secret session at the Murray Hill Hotel until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. They will go to Glen Island to-day, and to-morrow they will visit West Point. On Friday they will spend the day at Manhattan Beach and Coney Island, and they will depart on Saturday night, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Cincinnati.

It is expected that the freight agents will meet to-night at the Murray Hill Hotel and elect officers for the ensuing year.

Receiver McCullough on the Erie Plan.

John G. McCullough, one of the receivers of the Erie Railway, said yesterday that he regarded the reorganization plan as a fine piece of work. He believed that it would go through without a hitch, and would place the Erie Road on a solvent and solid basis among the great trunk lines of the country. The decrease in fixed charges under the reorganization would result in an annual saving of about $2,000,000 a year. Mr. McCullough was of the opinion that the entire work of reorganization could be completed within two or three months.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—There was chartered in Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, the Reynoldsville, Warren, and Buffalo Railroad Company. The road is to be eighty miles long, and will connect the central portions of McClamont Township, Jefferson County, with the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, near Warren. Several of the incorporators are from Buffalo, N. Y. The capital stock is $1,200,000. S. B. Elliot of Reynoldsville, Penn., is President.

—The Central Crosstown Railroad of New-York City filed its report for the year ended June 30 in Albany yesterday, showing: Gross earnings from operation, $538,684; operating expenses, $374,861; other income, $4,539; fixed charges, $104,163; net income, $64,199; surplus for year ended June 30, $22,199; betterments, $18,048; total surplus, $17,100; cash on hand, $26,100.

—Articles of incorporation have been issued for the Columbia County Electric Railway, with a capital of $400,000. The Directors are Hiram McGonegal, New-York; Walter S. Wales, Syracuse; Alfred J. Rowles, E. J. Hodge, Charles S. Rogers, William H. Van Tassell, Henry Hadley Smith, Sheldon B. Cook, and William J. Phillips of Hudson.

—Some very successful excursions to Niagara Falls have recently been conducted by the Erie Railway. An excursion rate of $8 for the round trip has been made for a Labor Day excursion from New-York to the Falls, leaving here next Saturday.

—The Southern Railway Company's annual report will show a balance of $885,000 carried to the credit of profit and loss for the year ended June 30, 1895, after paying all charges.

—It is now stated that the Reading reorganization plan will be published some time next month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.		
Sun rises...5:23	Sun sets...6:39	Moon rises..11:35		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:07	2:12	8:02	8:45
Governors Island	2:33	2:45	8:35	9:32
Hell Gate	4:26	4:38	10:03	11.00

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 15
Athos	Navassa	Aug. 22
Braunschweig	Bremen	Aug. 15
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 14
Exeter City	Swansea	Aug. 14
Fascal	St. Lucia	Aug. 15
State of California	Glasgow	Aug. 16
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Waesland	Antwerp	Aug. 17
Yumuri	Havana	Aug. 24

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	Aug. 24
Edam	Amsterdam	Aug. 17

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Augusta Victoria	Cherbourg	Aug. 23
City of Rome	Glasgow	Aug. 22
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 29
Georgia	Christiansand	Aug. 17
Peconic	Gibraltar	Aug. 15
St. Louis	Southampton	Aug. 24

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Finance	Colon	Aug. 24
La Bourgogne	Havre	Aug. 24
Umbria	Liverpool	Aug. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Orizaba	Aug. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Lampasas	Aug. 28	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Aug. 28	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Norte	Aug. 28	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Etona	Aug. 28	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Arduinrose	Aug. 28	Matanzas	90 Wall St.
Paris	Aug. 28	St'h'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Aug. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Madiana	Aug. 29	Windward I.	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 29	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Columbia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	Aug. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Algonquin	Aug. 30	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
City of Para	Aug. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Aug. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Massachusetts	Aug. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Peconic	Aug. 31	Gibraltar	29 Broadway
Champagne	Aug. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Aug. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Aug. 31	Havana	113 Wall St.
Louisiana	Aug. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	Aug. 31	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Mar	Aug. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Adirondack	Aug. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Campania	Aug. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Aug. 31	Hull	21-23 State St.
S. of California	Aug. 31	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Prussia	Aug. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Eastern Prince	Aug. 31	Monte'deo	2-4 Stone St.
Hevellus	Aug. 31	Pernamb'co	19 Whith'l St.
Hekla	Aug. 31	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Saale	Aug. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Sept. 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Exeter City	Sept. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Georgic	Sept. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Theresina	Sept. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Teutonic	Sept. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Terrier	Sept. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Yumuri	Sept. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Sept. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hamburg	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
South Cambria	Sept. 6	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Rio Grande	Sept. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Manitoba	Sept. 6	London	4 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Sept. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Sept. 7	Bahia	2 Stone St.
Werra	Sept. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Oevenum	Sept. 7	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Boston City	Sept. 7	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Aurania	Sept. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Sept. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Colombia	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Noordland	Sept. 11	Antwerp	29 Broadway.
Strathhisla	Sept. 10	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Peninsular	Sept. 10	Azores	148 Pearl St.
Britannic	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Sept. 11	S'uthmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Sept. 14	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Bahia	19 Whith'l St.
P. F. Wendt.	Sept. 14	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Fl. Islamorada	Sept. 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Taurie	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrivals—New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Vallant, Marseilles Aug. 2 and Naples 7, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, from New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, from Curacao Aug. 17, Curacao 20, La Guayra 21, with mdse, and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Lafayette, (Br.,) Gregory, Cardiff July 14, Messina 27, and Palermo Aug. 3, with mdse to Herzel, Feltmann & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Vansickle.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sanson, Savanilla Aug. 13, Cartagena 16, Port Limon 19, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Sherlock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Anderson, Shields Aug. 12, in ballast to Cooper & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Havana Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to P. L. Walker.

SS Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Aug. 16, with mdse. and one passenger to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., light breeze, southwest; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Guyandotte, West Point, Va.; Nacoochee, Savannah; Kansas City, Bristol; Breidablik, Gibara; Nomadic, Liverpool; Havel, Bremen via Southampton; Bardentower, South Amboy, N. J.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—SS Linda, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Aug. 17 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, sailed from Havre for New-York Aug. 25.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Marsden, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Genoa Aug. 24.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Passow, from New-York Aug. 14, arr. at Antwerp Aug. 24.

SS Menago, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York July 31, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Danla, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Aug. 17 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard today.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New-York Aug. 16 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Buffen, (Br.,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Milton, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from Montevideo and Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York July 29, via Baltimore, arr. at Pernambuco Aug. 22.

SS Astatic Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olsen, from New-York July 27, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 24.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York Aug. 6, arr. at Amsterdam Aug. 24.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Hairby, from New-York Aug. 3, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 24.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York July 31, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Aug. 21 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Aug. 20 for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Akaster, from New-York for Hull, before reported disabled, is lying west of Dover Pier. A tug has been alongside of her.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 27.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Aug. 17 for Rotterdam, arr. at 8 A. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 15, 1895, a fixed red light of the sixth order will be established in the structure recently erected on the west side of the Detroit River, near Ecorse, Mich., on what is known as Ecorse Marsh. The structure is a square, white, pyramidal tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, and surrounded by a balcony, with black hand rail. The focal plane of the light is 28 feet above the mean level of the river. The tower stands on a platform supported on piles, three and one-half feet of water, about 150 feet, on the range line, from the contour of eighteen feet depth in the river.

Ecorse Range Light (Rear.)—On the same date a fixed red light of the sixth order will be established in the structure recently erected in the marsh about 550 feet north 1 degree 42 minutes west (N. W.) from the preceding, and about 160 feet from the shore line. The structure is a square, white, pyramidal tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, and surrounded by a balcony, with black hand rail. The focal plane of the light is 45 feet above the mean level of the river. The tower stands on a platform, supported on piles, in two and one-half feet of water.

Each light will illuminate 135 degrees of the horizon lying between south 69 degrees 12 minutes east (E. S. E. ¼ E.) and south 65 degrees 48 minutes west (S. W. by W. ¾ W.) 67½ degrees to the westward of the range line. These lights will form a range for running the main channel of Detroit River, intersecting the Maniuda Range at a point of about 950 feet to the eastward of Grassy Island Light, (about 350 feet to the eastward of the curve of 18 feet depth abreast of Grassy Island Light.)

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Transactions Few in Number and of No Significance.

Two sales were scheduled to take place at the Broadway salesroom yesterday, both in foreclosure proceedings. The bidders were few in number, and were made up almost exclusively of auction room habitués. John A. Mapes offered the plot on West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of West End Avenue, size 89.8 by 101.8 by 55.7 by 100.5, against which the judgment called for $10,585 and costs of foreclosure proceedings. The property lies in the track of the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge approach, but it is doubtful whether that fact seriously influenced the bidding. Starting at $7,000, the bids ran up to $9,500, at which price the property was struck down to L. Francis Therasson, who said he bought it as an investment.

The sale of lots in One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets announced by Mapes, Smyth & Ryan was adjourned to Sept. 6.

The Frank L. Fisher Company reports that it has sold for Mrs. Isabella H. Fisher the two five-story brick tenements 431 and 433 West Sixteenth Street for about $50,000.

Two sales at auction are announced for to-day, both to be held at 111 Broadway. Details are as follows:

By James J. Wells, executor's sale, 306 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 120.11¾, by 27 by 93.6, with frame store and stable in front and two-story frame stable in rear.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50.8½ by 150 by 100.8½, by 50 by jog 50 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $45,150; on prior mortgage, $41,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Tremont Avenue, west side, 335 feet east of Harrison Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by E. J. Fake of 158 West Thirtieth Street; cost, $3,500.

Elsmere Place, north side, 450 feet west of Mannion Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, by John Little of 170 East Ninety-sixth Street; cost, $3,500.

Jefferson Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Samuel Street, for a one-story frame dwelling, by Mary Campbell of Jefferson Avenue and Samuel Street; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Ridge Road, southwest corner, for a three-story and basement brick trade school, by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; cost, $15,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Fifth Street, 427 East, by George A. Hock, to a four-story brick stable and one-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Union Avenue, 1,150 and 1,152, by John W. Russell and Mary Bourke, to two two-story frame and brick dwellings; cost, $1,800.

Union Avenue and Home Street, northwest corner, by James A. Balzer and Ira M. Rollins, to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, from St. Ann's to Eagle Avenue, by William Ebling, to a three-story brick amusement house and ballroom; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, 442 to 447, and 206 East Thirty-first Street, by Thomas J. McCahill, to a three-story brick theatre building; cost, $18,000.

Fifth Avenue, 570, by Caroline S. Fellowes, to four-story and basement brick bachelor apartments and stores; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

FOX ST, w s, Lot 49, map sub-div. property of Lyman Tiffany, part of Fox estate; Joseph Sigel to Caroline Sigel.. $1

FOREST AV, e s, 61 ft s of Home St, 39.10x107.2x38.2x49.11x45.6x20x93.6x36.11 x61x140; Annie Ormiston to Ella L. Dorsett 1

MONROE AV, s e s, 450 ft n of Columbia Av, 25x100; Mary E. Gleason to William Mahony 1,200

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 170 ft n of Oakland Pl, 25x100; C. Adelbert Becker and wife to James Klein 5,500

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 40 ft n of 8th St, 50x100; Hannah E. Levi to Richard M. Christensen 1

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Katharine Metz to Friedrich Berg 1

MONROE AV, s e s, 400 ft n of Columbia Av, 75x100; Thomas Phelan and wife to Mary E. Gleason 1

LOT 370, map Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Margaret Maroney 400

LOT NO. 30, map Arden Property, East Westchester; Nathan Mayer to Anastasia Murphy 2,695

17TH AV, s s, 205 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; Antoneta Morganti to William H. Cockburn 1,175

LOT 173, map Arden Property; Matilda J. Fraser to Sarah A. J. Vadon 1

2D ST, w s, part of lot 1,116, map of Wakefield, 24th Ward; George W. Johnston and wife and Robert F. Johnston to Edward Bayley 950

70TH ST, 69 West; Mary L. and Harvey E. Fisk to Eliza M. Dorsett 1

77TH ST, 407 East; Karl M. Wallach to Leopold Rosenthal 25,000

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Rosenthal to Karl M. Wallach 1

93D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; James Gough to Bridget Gough... 1

81ST ST, s s, 310 ft e of 2d Av, 15.6x 102.2; Adolph Winkelman and wife to Frederick Kunzel and wife 8,600

40TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 98.8; Jefferson Brockner and wife to Isabel B. Tyte 25,000

78TH ST, 237 East; Anastasia and John Murphy to Nathan Mayer 8,500

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; Louis Fessler and wife to George Gildersleeve 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Clarance Dorsett and wife to Ella L. Dorsett 1

214TH ST, centre line, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 100x259.10; same to same 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 70 ft s of 136th St, 21x 110; Mary E. Barry to Ida Bierling 11,000

44TH ST, 437 and 439 West; George Gildersleeve and wife to Louis Fessler 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry E. Stevens and wife to George Gildersleeve 5

BROADWAY, 366; R. W. Taller and others to Charles C. Bradhurst..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; R. W. Taller and others, executors and trustees, to William C. Stuart and others, ½ and ¼ parts 201,000

SAME PROPERTY; Francis P. Field and others to same, ½ and ¼ parts..... 100

HUDSON ST, w s, 54.11 ft n of Perry St, 18.6x irregular; Esther Stern and another to Rachel Kaplan..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Rachel Kaplan to Charles Rubinger..... 1

12TH ST, 419 to 425 West; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Dennison P. Cheesebro and another..... 70,000

13TH ST, 522½ East; Mendel Rosenberg and wife to John Rich..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 20.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x 74.1; Max Goldstein and another to Frances Hessberg..... 1

24TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 4th Av, 20x87; James W. Smith to E. B. Smith..... 1

36TH ST, n s, 415.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x 98.9; Margaret A. Dimond to Jacob Becker 14,000

Recorded Leases.

BACH, Mayer, to Harris Silbermann; 100 Rivington St, corner of Ludlow St; store, 2 years..... $600

CLARK, C. Stacy, trustee, to Anthony Rieger, 714 2d Av; 4 years..... 850

ROSENSTEIN, Benjamin R. to Jacob Hanhart; 214 East 14th St, 10 years, $1,800 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

CHRISTENSEN, Richard, to Hannah E. Levi; w s of Franklin Av, 44 ft n of 8th St, 6 months $4,400

MAYER, Nathan, to John Murphy; 237 East 78th St, 3 years..... 1,000

RANSOM, Frank, to Ralph Bogart; n s of 77th St, 30 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 3,000

WOLF, R. H., & Co., Limited, to Brooklyn Savings Bank; n s of 117th St, 448.3 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 180,000

RIEGER, Anthony, to Peter Doelger; 714 2d Av, lease, demand 1,000

B

STILL HOPE OF HARMONY

Many Brooklyn "Regular" Democrats Believe in Concessions.

TIRED OF THE OLD-TIME METHODS

Edward M. Shepard Says the Action of His Followers Is Not Preclusive of Conference and Co-operation.

The resolutions adopted Monday night by the Democratic organization in Kings County, of which Mr. Edward M. Shepard is the leader, are regarded by Brooklyn Republican politicians as an effectual bar to Democratic harmony in the City of Churches, but this view is not entertained by some of the prominent members of the regular Democracy. These resolutions in effect demand the nominations of men who have shown themselves opposed to the McLaughlin dynasty.

There are many members of the "regular" organization who believe it would be good policy to concede to the Shepard wing the nominations for Mayor and District Attorney, and thus give a guarantee to the public that Hugh McLaughlin is no longer to dictate nominations. There is no doubt that there is a strong element in the regular General Committee which is tired of old-time political methods, and which is earnestly desirous of harmonizing the opposing wings of the party in Kings County.

The Brooklyn Citizen, speaking for this element, said yesterday, in referring to the action taken by the reform Democratic Committee:

The declarations made concerning the local ticket are highly judicious, backed, as they are, by the first plain announcement thus far made in official form of a willingness to make common cause with the regulars in the coming campaign. It will be observed that there is no demand made for the nomination of a Shepardite for either of the offices in question, though it is set forth as indispensable that both nominees shall have been affirmatively identified with the movement for the purification of the party. The expediency of this is not likely to be doubted by any regular who has calmly considered the temper of the public mind.

Questioned yesterday by a Citizen reporter concerning the purport of the resolutions adopted by the Reform Democratic Committee, Mr. Edward M. Shepard said:

"As I interpret the resolutions, they do not preclude conference, unless the old Democratic organization should decide that the plan of political action to which the new organization is irrevocably committed makes conference unnecessary. If, on the contrary, as every sensible man familiar with political affairs must know, circumstances make it right that two large bodies of men should travel together, discussions and conferences are likely to be held, and ought to be held, in advance of formal action.

"If the General Committee, of which Mr. Bell is Chairman, should, after our declaration of last night, consider that harmonious co-operation is practicable for it, and should desire a conference, I have no doubt that our General Committee would be willing to confer. Any other course would seem to me to be uncivil and disrespectful. In my opinion, if political co-operation this Fall between the two Democratic bodies be contemplated, the discussion should be public and not secret, at least in the first degree, for the justification of any such arrangement would be the public welfare and the better promotion of the plan explicitly stated last night."

Mr. Shepard said, in reply to other questions:

"It is premature to discuss persons at present. No doubt, among the many men interested in politics there has been gossip about names; but I know of no plan of action.

"I think the meeting last night was a conciliatory meeting; and, assuming that the old organization is imbued, as I hope it is, with the same feelings as ours about the political situation, I should think the action of last night would tend to promote harmony. If, however, it should unfortunately and disagreeably turn out that the old organization is not so imbued, then, no doubt, the meeting of last night would not promote harmony.

"I regret to have been quoted as speaking of Mr. Hendrix and Mr. Coombs. It was my own entirely fault that I was misquoted, but I had no intention to make any public statement with reference to either of these gentlemen. What I said, however, was strictly in line with what has been my uniform view, that the reform Democratic organization, without any intention to dictate the course of other bodies, could under no circumstances itself support any candidate for Mayor who had, however tacitly, been in an attitude of general opposition to the work of the reform Democratic organization in 1892 and 1894. Men of the great ability and high character of Mr. Hendrix and Mr. Coombs offered the extremist illustration of this proposition. We might be willing to support one as a Democratic candidate for Governor, and the other as a Democratic candidate for United States Senator, without for a moment being willing at the coming election to support him as a candidate for Mayor. But I shall talk no more of persons."

The Staats-Zeitung does not think that Democratic harmony is an impossibility, and in referring to the action of the Shepardites it said yesterday, editorially:

The decision of the Shepardite division of the Brooklyn Democracy to hold independent primaries does not shut out the chances of an understanding being reached with the so-called "regulars."

The question that will now have to be considered is the respective representation in the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. If both of the Brooklyn factions elect a full quota of delegates, there are two ways open to reach a friendly adjustment of their differences. Either the leaders may reach an understanding before the date of the convention as to the proportion of delegates to be sent by each faction, or else the decision as to the representation to be granted will be left to the convention to decide.

The former method would undoubtedly be more serviceable in restoring harmony. Efforts for the bringing about of harmony would otherwise be at a standstill until the meeting of the convention, and much valuable time would be lost in the meantime. Besides, the convention is not to be thoroughly trusted in such matters. It may probably be again, as in the past, under the control of the old machine. If, for this reason, the convention should decide to put the Shepardites of Brooklyn, the State Democracy of this city the Bissell Democracy of Buffalo, the Cleveland Democracy of Rochester, &c., as the convention of last year shut these bodies out, the Democracy may be quite well pleased to be all up with them, not alone as far as the chances for carrying the State are concerned, but with all chances for recovering the advantages lost last year in municipal governments, all hope of arriving at an understanding on local issues will be destroyed.

Such a state of affairs would be especially deplorable because of the legislative elections. Should the local machine organizations, such as Tammany in this city and the Willoughby Street people in Brooklyn, prevent a union through the raising of unjustified demands or the nomination of bad candidates, then they will have to assume the responsibility for the failure. This applies also to local offices in those municipalities where the local elections are important, as, for instance, in Brooklyn. The Shepardites there are, therefore, right when they stand on their original demands, the realization of which alone affords the right kind of a guarantee for a reform administration. Without such a guarantee independent citizens will not become enthusiastic for the Democratic ticket.

Drink-Crazed, He Took Laudanum.

Vassar E. Powell, a drink-crazed blacksmith, whose home is at 621 Kressler Court, Scranton, Penn., who had come to New-York in search of employment and had failed to find it, tried to kill himself early yesterday morning by drinking the contents of a small vial of laudanum. He was found in a semi-conscious condition on the stoop of 83 Wooster Street by a policeman, who took him to St. Vincent's Hospital. He will recover. He may be in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Powell told the Sergeant in the Macdougal Street Station that he had no money and was of no use to any one, and for those reasons had attempted suicide.

In his pocket was a letter to the newspapers, in which he criticised the Christians of Scranton, declaring they paid no attention to a man's soul and every attention to his temporal welfare.

A Girl's Attempt at Suicide.

Julia Tillano, an orphan, seventeen years old, who lived at 45 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, jumped from the wharf at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street yesterday morning, but was rescued by John O'Brien of Ninety-seventh Street and Second Avenue. She said she had recently lost her position as a saleswoman and had been unsuccessful in getting other employment, and so determined she would end her trouble by drowning.

She was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and from there to the Harlem Police Court, where she was held in $500 for examination.

Applications for Stand Permits.

All the applications made during the Summer for permits for newspaper and soda water stands were referred to the Law Committee at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

MOVES INTO ITS NEW ARMORY

The Historic Fourteenth Regiment Hauls Down the Flag from the Old State Arsenal.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn yesterday abandoned the old armory in North Portland Avenue, where its headquarters have been for the last seventeen years, and moved into the handsome new armory built for it at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The ceremonies attending the regiment's removal were simple. The regiment assembled in the old armory at 1:30 P. M., and at 2 o'clock Col. Harry Michel gave the order to move. As the doors swung open, the men, in columns of four, marched out and formed in line on the opposite side of North Portland Avenue. The flagstaff halyards were loosened by a detail from the guard, and at the order of Col. Michel to lower the flag, the Stars and Stripes dropped from the masthead, while the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony, and cheered as the flag fell.

Col. Michel and his staff then rode to the head of the line, the men fell in behind the band, and the regiment marched away. The route was along North Portland to Myrtle Avenue, to Cumberland Street, to Lafayette Avenue, to South Portland Avenue, to Sixth Avenue, to Douglass Street, to Fourth Avenue, where it joined the other troops participating in the Maryland Day parade. It marched with the other regiments in the parade, and after the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Maryland Monument were over it left Prospect Park by the Fifteenth Street gate, and marched down Fifteenth Street to Eighth Avenue. There another large crowd was awaiting the regiment's arrival. The regiment formed in line in front of the armory, and, as the men presented arms, the flag was raised over the armory, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The regiment then entered the armory, and the companies were dismissed to their quarters. This completed the ceremony of occupation.

The old armory was formerly the State Arsenal, and in its day was considered a handsome building. The regiment was organized in 1846, and for a number of years its companies had separate meeting places, but, at the outbreak of the civil war, the regiment, with the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth, was quartered in the City Armory at Henry and Cranberry Streets. The Fourteenth was encamped for a while in Fort Greene, while awaiting marching orders, and, the night before it left for Washington, it was quartered and provisioned in the State Arsenal. The regiment returned to the City Armory after the war, but in 1876, when its depleted ranks had become filled with recruits, the armory became too small, and the State Arsenal was secured for an armory, but it was not occupied by the regiment until Jan. 28, 1878.

The new armory covers the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. It cost $650,000. The building is of red brick, terra cotta, Warsaw stone, steel, and iron. The architecture is the Norman castellated style, with arched openings, battered, high parapet walls, and overhanging towers and turrets. There are three towers. It is one of the handsomest of the new armories built of late years in the two cities.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS CAPTURED

Robbed by Breaking Windows—Sold Their Plunder for a Few Cents.

A gang of youthful window thieves was caught Monday by Policemen Gargan and Haverkamp of the Leonard Street Station. Their names are Peter Koohl, twelve years old, 8 Laight Street; Jacob Bardelo, twelve years old, 46 Hudson Street; Thomas Ryan, eleven years old, 27 Hudson Street; "Fred" Billy, nine years old, 296 Greenwich Street.

Koohl is said to be the leader of the gang, which has been committing burglaries by smashing windows during the past three weeks.

Billy said that Koohl failed single-handed to steal a peddler's horse and wagon in Harlem. Koohl then forced two of the other boys to help him. They could not sell the rig, however, and it was returned to the owner.

A partial list of the places the young thieves have visited is as follows: Benedict's tea and coffee store, 181 Duane Street; harness store, 71 Warren Street, and a cigar store on Duane Street near Broadway.

The fact that Koohl and the others were stealing was learned by Policeman Gargan, who heard that Koohl sold a whip worth $1.25 for 1 cent, and that Billy sold a similar whip for 2 cents and five pounds of sugar for 5 cents.

The police say they know the people who bought the lads' plunder, and that their arrest will follow. Two other lads are wanted. All the lads acknowledged their guilt in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and were committed to the Gerry Society.

LIGHTSHIP INSTEAD OF BUOY

Petition to Place the Vessel Off Fire Island.

The regular meeting of the Pilot Board yesterday the Commissioners received a request from the Maritime Exchange asking them to sign a memorial or petition recommending to the Lighthouse Board that a lightship be substituted for the whistling buoy now situated off Fire Island.

The petition has already been signed by the representatives of all the transatlantic lines. It cites the many advantages which would accrue to the steamship service at this port in case the change was made.

The Maritime Exchange also requested that, in case the lightship is situated there, a telephone connection be made between it and Long Island. The board approved the suggestion and signed the petition.

Machine Sweepers Not Favored.

A resolution was offered at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen asking Commissioner Waring to give a month's trial to a new patent street-sweeping machine.

"I move that be tabled," said Alderman Lantry.

"Why?" asked Alderman Goodman.

"Because if that machine is adopted each one put in use will put fifteen men out of work, and it isn't fair to the poor man."

The motion to table was lost, but the resolution itself did not get enough votes to pass it.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

LONDON AND POLITICIANS—In Russia the Czarship has at last lapsed into commission.
FIGHT OVER JUSTICESHIPS—Many Republicans want the prizes of the Eighth District.
IN REPUBLICAN CAMPS—Southwestern counties the scene of active campaign work.
THE FIGHT FOR SENATOR—Platt hopes to secure a large majority.
TO PARIS IN A BALLOON—A Russian inventor of a new air ship will make the attempt.
THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE—The motive power a compact gasoline engine.
THE MORA CLAIM SETTLED—Spain will pay the $1,500,000 demanded on Sept. 15.
READY TO BREAK GROUND—The American University is assured of success.
LIFE OF BENJAMIN WEST—House in which the famous painter was born still stands.
AN OLD COLONIAL HOUSE—Built by Daniel Holcomb, near Tariffville, Conn.
REVENUES OF THE NATION—How the Treasury can control the outflow of legal tender.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Last Summer Pasture, by Henry Stewart; Saving Root Crops; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

URGES LEXOW'S DEFEAT

Dr. Parkhurst Says New-York City Should Fight the Senator.

PLEASED WITH MR. COGGESHALL'S FATE

Letter from Switzerland by the City Vigilance League's President—Police Department Not Yet Cleansed.

Though the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is at present in the peaceful town of Vevay, Switzerland, where he expects to remain for another month, he has already sounded the tocsin for the coming political campaign in a communication to the City Vigilance League.

In his letter, which was received here yesterday, he denounces politician-legislators, and holds them—notably Messrs. Lexow, O'Connor, Robertson, and Coggeshall—responsible for the escape of accused police officials.

Mr. Lexow he especially denounces, remarking in the course of his philippic that, "if there is anything that New-York City can do to help prevent Clarence Lexow from going back to Albany it ought, in self-respect, to do it."

He also says that police bills of a character sufficiently drastic to hit the situation could have been passed last Winter had Mr. Lexow been "as anxious to satisfy the demands of the people and the urgency of the crisis as he was to jump at the pull of his political master."

Dr. Parkhurst expresses great joy at the defeat of Mr. Coggeshall, and believes that it will have a good effect.

Regarding the excise question, Dr. Parkhurst says: "Nothing could be more gratifying to the President of the league than to learn, both by private communications and through the press, of the hearty and effective way in which the league is co-operating with the Police Commissioners in the task of enforcing the excise laws. If there is one thing above another that the City Vigilance League respects it is the indestructible distinction between law and lawlessness, between respect for Constitutional authority and individual do-as-you-please."

It was intended to publish Dr. Parkhurst's letter first in The City Vigilant, the monthly journal of the league, but in view of the fact that the Republican County Convention in Rockland County, Senator Lexow's home, is to be held before the next number of the journal appears, Secretary Abbott has thought it best to give out the following extracts from the communication:

Every month that passes makes more glaringly clear the fact that the ordinary processes of the courts are inadequate to purge the Police Department of the vicious ingredients with which it teems. Devery is back again. Inspector Williams is having his pension paid out of the public purse. Inspector McLaughlin has been tried twice at an expense of something like $30,000 and has not yet been measured for a striped suit. Eskins has been investigated by the Commissioners for something like eight weeks, with what issue I do not know; but, even if convicted by them, he will take his appeal to the courts and will probably not be gotten rid of in a shorter time than a year, except as a result of death or other providential intervention.

Byrnes's resignation was accepted for the reason, presumably, that it was judged improbable that the courts would ever succeed in convicting him, or, at all events, of sentencing him, during the term of his natural life. A criminal runs but little risk of incarceration if his hands are allowed to play ad libitum in the pockets of New-York millionaires.

The Police Commissioners are doing their best with the narrow margin of option allowed them, but the citizens of New-York must not forget that the reason for its being so difficult to get the higher officials out of the way of the Police Department without pensioning them is that last Winter's Legislature, and in particular men like Lexow, O'Connor, and Robertson, did not promptly spring to the emergency and push police bills of a character sufficiently drastic to fit the situation. It could have been done, and done with ease and tremendous effect, if promptly at the beginning of the session last Winter Clarence Lexow had been as anxious to satisfy the demands of the people and the urgency of the crisis as he was to jump at the pull of his political master.

The police force is to-day the half rotten thing that it is because the members of the Senate investigating committee did not stand up in the strength of manly moral courage and insist upon immediate action fitted to the necessities of the hour. We trust and believe that due retribution is going to visited upon these cowardly, scheming recruits. If there is anything that New-York City can do to help prevent Clarence Lexow from going back to Albany it ought in self-respect to do it. This is not prompted by motives of malevolence.

The writer of this would pick Lexow out of the fire or fish him out of the water as soon as he would a man of large deserts; but the point is that the times require for our halls of legislation men who will not use their spacks for Albany do not forget to put in a conscience and a judgment of their own—men whose legislative acts are not, on inference, prompted by a shrewd calculation of political possibilities, and men who, in the words of Major Strong, "are going to do their duty even if it costs them a hundred political deaths."

The Paris issue of The New-York Herald informs us this morning that Senator Coggeshall has been overwhelmingly defeated in the primaries. This is exhilarating news. If I had any American fireworks with me I would let them off in celebration of the occasion, and start a young Fourth of July in the middle of August.

We have none of us forgotten Coggeshall's behavior at Albany last Winter. There is something immensely wholesome and auspicious in the insurrection of constituencies against Senators and Assemblymen who play with the popular will and betray the public trust.

One great lesson, as we have maintained, that needs to be taught to our representatives is that they are sent to Albany not to represent themselves, but to represent the people who elected them, and to carry themselves as humble and obedient servants to the popular mandate. When Senators get to Albany they joke about the popular mandate and make a mock of the "cranks" that elected them. This is a sort of impudence that in due course of time is going to be taken out of them. The probability is that it has already been effectually taken out of Coggeshall.

It would be a healthy custom if at the end of a representative term the incumbent were summoned before a mass meeting of his constituents and required to render a public account of his stewardship and to explain his attitude toward the various measures upon which he had been called to act. There would be gallons of moral tonic in the prospect of such catechising. Something of the kind is, I believe, in vogue in parts of Scotland, and it would be an admirable scheme to have it imported and acclimated in New-York.

Dr. Parkhurst treats of many other subjects relating to municipal government in his letter, which will appear in full in the next number of The City Vigilant.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST HOLMES

Detectives Find the House He Occupied in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Detectives Geyer and Cary, who have been working on the Holmes case, have found evidence of Holmes's presence and crimes in this city. This morning they discovered a cottage in Irvington, a suburb, where Holmes rented quarters for one day last Fall. Under the porch of the cottage the detectives found the remains of the big black trunk belonging to the Pietzel children, which they have long sought. In the barn was also found a big stove, which belonged to Holmes. The detectives have a theory that Howard Pietzel was killed in this city, and his body taken to Irvington and burned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Referring to the latest statement of H. H. Holmes, Dr. Stamer of the Presbyterian Hospital said to-day: "It is absolutely untrue that Minnie Williams was a patient at this hospital in 1893, or at any time. She was not an employe. Holmes's story is false on the face of it. He says that the Williams woman was admitted into this institution when suffering from acute mania. We never receive any patients mentally affected, so that disposes of Mr. Holmes's story, so far as we are concerned."

Medical Sanitary Inspectors.

The Board of Health yesterday appointed the following medical Sanitary Inspectors, who are to serve for three months: S. Dana Hubbard, 79 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; Gessner Harrison, 221 West Twenty-third Street; A. C. White, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue; J. W. Gallivan, 207 West Sixty-ninth Street; William Jacobson, 152 East Eighty-sixth Street; T. B. M. Cross, 207 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Otto Maier, 318 East Eighteenth Street; H. C. Hazen, 66 West Fifty-sixth Street; D. F. Linehan, 64 West Fifty-fifth Street; M. C. Franghiade, 342 East Eighty-seventh Street; S. W. Smith, San Remo Hotel; Thomas Peddle, 24 King Street; E. J. Graff, Jr., 116 West Ninety-fourth Street; J. L. Johnson, 427 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Frank Fielding, 35 West Ninety-second Street.

MISS EVA A. WEED, DRAUGHTSWOMAN

In Competition She Made a New Place for Her Sex in Brooklyn.

City Works Commissioner White of Brooklyn yesterday appointed Miss Eva A. Weed, twenty-five years old, of 228 East Thirty-second Street, this city, an assistant in the draughting department of the Bureau of Sewers.

Miss Weed passed a civil service examination at the head of the list, with a percentage of 94. Her salary will be $70 a month.

She is the first woman to be appointed to such a position in Brooklyn.

The People's Baths Popular.

The People's Baths of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 9 Centre Market Place, during the last month furnished baths for 8,003 men, 2,076 women, and 1,394 children.

The receipts from this number of baths was more than $525, as it is the policy of the association to make a charge of 5 cents for each bath, which fee includes the use of the room for twenty minutes, and towels and soap.

In view of the fact of the revived interest in the matter of bathing accommodations for New-York City, the public is earnestly requested to visit and inspect the association's baths, because they are models of their kind.

The plans of the baths were prepared for the Mayor's Committee on Public Baths and have been approved by the Board of Health.

Fatally Shot by His Brother.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Adam Boehm was shot and fatally wounded by his brother Philip to-day. The brothers, who are unmarried, live at 66 Grace Street. They had a quarrel this morning, and Philip shot Adam in the abdomen. Adam was taken to the City Hospital, where the doctors said that he could not live.

Philip was arrested. He says he acted in self-defense and that Adam tried to hit him with a club.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic");) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noorland.")

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Saale";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 4 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Roman Prince, (letters must be directed "per Roman Prince";) at 4 PM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Eastern Prince, (letters must be directed "per Eastern Prince";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (Supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliot.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Santiago, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Havelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Havelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Progreso, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Gjomo, at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

* Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM | Furnessia, Sept. 21,1 PM
Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM | Circassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE
Germanic, Aug. 28, noon | Germanic, S. 25,11:30AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11,10AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, Aug. 31.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 50 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
SS. SPAARNDAM..SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
SS. VEENDAM...SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Patron..Sat., Aug. 31, noon
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
YEMASSEE, Charles., only, Wednes., Aug. 28.
IROQUOIS Jacksonville direct, Wednes., Aug. 28.
ALGONQUIN, Charleston, Jack'ville, Fri. Aug. 30
SEMINOLE, Charleston, Jack'ville, Tues. Sept. 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Penn. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31,8 AM | Fulda, Sat., Sept.14, 9 AM
Saller, Thu.Sept.5, 11 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7,9 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM | Havel, Tu., Sep.24,9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Sept.7,10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct.12,10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
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Columbia, Aug.29,11 AM | Columbia, Sept.26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
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F. B'mark, Sep.19, 11AM | F. B'mark, Nov.21,11 AM
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Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
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NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
NEW-YORK...Sept. 11 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND..Aug. 28 | FRIESLAND.....Sept. 11
KENSINGTON..Sept. 4 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18
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Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 28, noon
Lucania, Sept. 14, 1 P. M. | Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From North River, Pier foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
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PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. F. Dunnell, Agent. | J. W. Ritchett, Gen. Agt. S.F.,& W.Ry, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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